

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY Illustrated REVIEW OF REVIEWS

May
1904

Edited by ALBERT SHAW



FESTIVAL HALL, ST. LOUIS.
DRAWN BY THE ARCHITECT, CASS GILBERT.

THE GREAT FAIR AT ST. LOUIS

1. What Everybody Will Wish to Know Before Going. By William Flewellyn Saunders
2. The Art Exhibit. By Halsey C. Ives, Chief of the Department of Art

THE WARRING NATIONS IN THE EAST

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Fifty Years of Japan. By Adachi Kinnosuke 4. Climatic Features of the Russo-Japanese War 5. Japanese Opinion on the American Attitude | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. The Effect of the War on the Internal Affairs of Russia 7. Sixteen Important "Leading Articles" on the War, from Foreign Periodicals. In the "Leading Articles of the Month" 8. Admiral Makaroff's Disaster and the Month's Fighting. In "The Progress of the World" |
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TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO WARFARE By Hudson Maxim. Illustrated

VERESTCHAGIN: PAINTER OF WAR'S HORRORS

With Portrait, and Reproductions of Verestchagin's Paintings

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AND THE POLITICAL HAPPENINGS OF THE MONTH Dr. Albert Shaw, in "The Progress of the World"

CHICAGO'S SIGNIFICANT ELECTION AND REFERENDUM

By Victor S. Yarros

THE GREAT CONVENTIONS AND GATHERINGS OF 1904

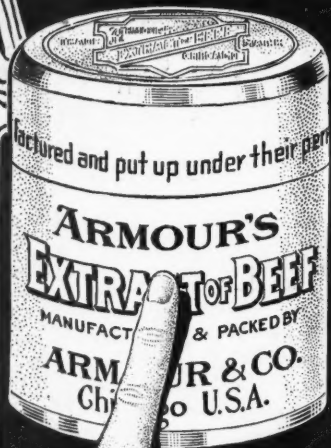
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THE AMERICAN MONTHLY REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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THE LATE ADMIRAL STEFAN OSSIPOVITCH MAKAROFF.

(Commander of the Russian fleet in the far East who went down with the battleship *Petropavlovsk*,
April 13, 1904.)

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY

Review of Reviews.

VOL. XXIX.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1904.

No. 5.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The
Political
Season.*

In the United States, the coming six months will be largely devoted to politics. The American people for a century past have been accustomed to attend a school, so to speak, for politics and government during half of every fourth year. There are those who think that these political periods come too frequently, and that they disturb the course of private business. There is something to be said for this view. On the other hand, it may be argued that everything that is worth while in this country is dependent upon the maintenance of a trained and intelligent democracy, and a vigorous and well-informed public opinion. The political discussions and activities of Presidential years succeed in awakening interest in public affairs among myriads of men who are indifferent to politics at other times. The issues between candidates and platforms in the great national campaigns become for months the dominant theme in every hamlet and at every cross-roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The pendency of these general issues lifts the citizenship of the country from purely local concerns to those of national scope, and thus promotes patriotism and a sense of nationality.

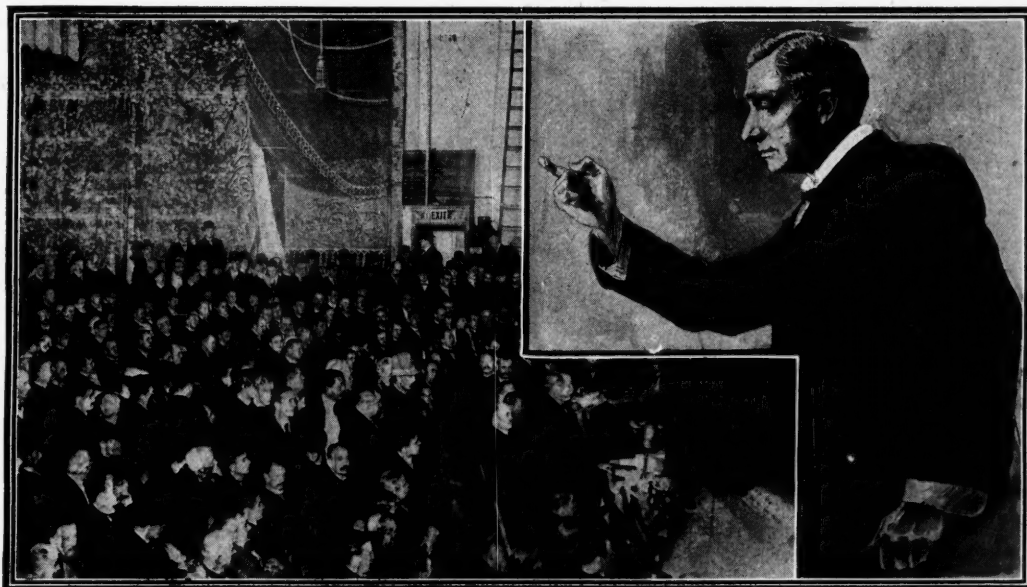
*The
Party Spirit.*

It is true that hard-and-fast partisanship makes to some extent for prejudice, and for the obscuring of the truth in these intense quadrennial struggles. The politicians on each side seem to care more for the victory of their party than for the good of their country,—or, rather, seem absolutely to identify their own party's cause with the public welfare. It is likely that we shall continue for some time to come to utilize our present closely organized and inelastic party mechanisms as the agents through which public opinion carries on the government of the country. But

we have reached a better period in the growth of American intelligence, and we have outlived most issues of a vitally antagonistic nature. We ought to find deliverance in the very near future from the evils of an intense and bitter party feeling. For many years past, under both parties, we have enjoyed upon the whole an able and honorable guidance of the affairs of the nation. Criticism is desirable; and harmony has by no means reached such a state that men's convictions will not afford them ground for earnest work in the campaign now approaching. But it does not seem likely that the situation will so shape itself as to justify on either side a campaign of bitterness, or wrath, or vituperation.

*The Leading
Democratic
Candidate.*

The strong trend of Democratic expression last month made it more than ever probable that the convention at St. Louis would nominate the Hon. Alton B. Parker, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York. Judge Parker's continuous service of about twenty years on the bench has afforded no opportunity for the public to know much about his political opinions or his executive qualifications. But it is easy to ascertain that he is held in great respect by the bench and bar of New York for his integrity, ability, and learning as a judge, and that he is heartily esteemed by those who know him for personal qualities that entitle him to regard and confidence. Thus, the Democrats have found in Judge Parker a dignified and fitting personality; and if they should decide, at St. Louis, to make him their nominee for the Presidency, it would be absurd as well as unjust for the Republicans, in their campaign, to say anything about him in the nature of disparagement or detraction. Judge Parker is, of course, the better protected from such personal criticism by the fact that he is without political record.



From the New York American.

HON. BOURKE COCKRAN MAKING HIS IMPASSIONED APPEAL TO THE DELEGATES OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION NOT TO BIND THE DELEGATES BY INSTRUCTIONS.

not in a positive sense. When, however, the platform appeared, it was found to be as non-committal an utterance as was ever made in the history of American political parties. It consists of a series of platitudes in ten sections. There is nothing in it that arraigns the other party, or that suggests any differences of opinion whatsoever upon which honest men might be divided into opposing political bodies. There is not a sentence in the entire platform which might not without alteration be incorporated in a Republican platform, a Populist platform, or a Prohibitionist platform. The first section declares that ours is a government of laws, and that nobody must encroach or usurp; the second, that we must keep inviolate our treaties, and must respect law and love liberty; the third, that we must be peaceful and tranquil, and avoid unsteady national policies; the fourth, that corporations must be subject to just regulation, and taxation for public purposes only; the fifth declares "opposition to trusts and combinations that oppress the people and stifle healthy industrial competition;" the sixth opposes extravagance in public expenditures; the seventh calls for a "reasonable revision of the tariff," and says that "needless duties" upon imported raw materials are detrimental to manufacturers and wage-earners; the eighth calls for the maintenance of State rights and home rule; the ninth

declares in favor of "honesty in the public service;" the tenth is a judicious declaration in favor of "the impartial maintenance of the rights of labor and of capital." These are all excellent maxims, which everybody can heartily indorse. But political platforms in a time of campaigning are not supposed to be made up of the most obvious truisms, but rather of concrete statements relating to current questions.

It had, indeed, been expected that *Conservative, as Had Been Expected.* Mr. Bryan's famous Kansas City platform would be ignored, that its chief points of emphasis would be forgotten, and that, while trying to preserve the air of party unity, the Albany platform would indicate a swing of the pendulum from the extreme radicalism of 1896 and 1900 to the conservatism of Mr. Cleveland and the so-called "Gold Democrats." This "sane" position had been strongly foreshadowed in the utterances of the two foremost members of the Democratic party,—the only men who have received Democratic nominations for the Presidency in the past twenty years. Mr. Cleveland had taken occasion to extol Judge Parker and the movement for his nomination, and to declare in that connection that "the conservative element of the party would control at St. Louis." Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, had with equal frankness declared



Drawing from the New York American.
A SCENE IN THE HOTEL LOBBY, ALBANY, N. Y., JUST BEFORE
THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

his opposition to the Parker movement on the ground that, if elected, his administration would be dominated by David B. Hill, but further and more emphatically because—to quote his words —“Mr. Hill’s support, dangerous as it is, is not so detrimental to Judge Parker as the corporate support which is gradually gathering about him.” Mr. Bryan insisted, as the Hearst men have all along insisted, that under no circumstances would Mr. Parker, if nominated, be regarded as a “harmony” candidate; that the men who made and who still believe in the Democratic platforms of 1896 and 1900 would regard Judge Parker as the candidate of the corporations, the trusts, and the money power to a far greater extent than they would regard President Roosevelt as the candidate of the wealthy and privileged classes.



OVER THE HILL TO THE WHITE HOUSE.
Rather a rocky road for Judge Parker to travel.
From the Inquirer (Philadelphia).

(The men in the foreground, reading from left to right, are ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr.; Mr. Charles Murphy leader of Tammany; Senator Patrick H. McCarren, member of the Democratic National Committee; August Belmont, and Hon. David B. Hill, the leader of the party in New York State.)

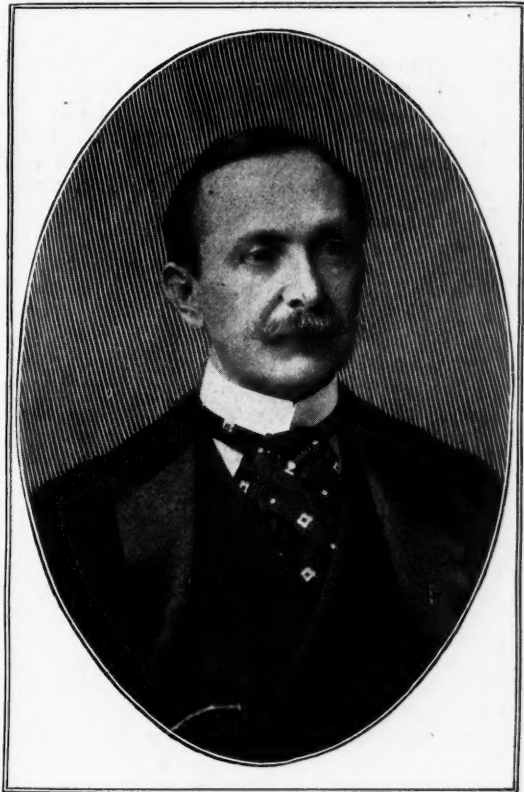
It was asserted some days before the Albany convention that there had been a wide difference of opinion between Mr. David B. Hill and Judge Parker as to the character of the platform to be adopted. It will be remembered by politicians that in the last State election Mr. Hill, apropos of the anthracite troubles in Pennsylvania, had put a public-ownership plank into the State platform; and it was believed that Mr. Hill desired this year to put a conservative candidate upon an adroitly prepared platform that would entice the radical and socialistic elements of the party. But Judge Parker was firmly of the opinion that there should be no compromise, and that conservatism should be as unmistakable in the platform as in the ticket. This view was regarded as expressing Judge Parker’s own genuine convictions; but, apart from that, it also represented a tactical position capable of strong defense. It was the opinion of many good politicians that the strong conservative note would help Judge Parker in New York and other Eastern and Middle States, and in the South, while hurting him to some extent in the West and Northwest, where he could best afford the sacrifice. This effect seems to have been produced by the events of the Albany convention.

*A Slender
Chance for
Harmony.*

On the other hand, it was felt that the active support of the Belmont and other Wall Street interests, and of the sound-money conservatives of the Cleveland school, would unite every element of opposition in a concentrated effort to give strength enough to the Hearst movement to secure for it a full one-third of the delegates at St. Louis. Even under those circumstances, it would be possible for the majority to abrogate the two-thirds rule that has so long prevailed in the national Democratic conventions, and control the ticket and platform with entire ease. But if this were done it would almost certainly precipitate a bolt from the convention and lead to the nomination of a third ticket that would be supported by the Hearst and Bryan Democrats, and by the Populist and Socialist elements. Such a movement would make a strong bid for the labor support, and might draw votes enough to insure Republican victory in States which would otherwise be doubtful. It would be too much to expect complete and enthusiastic harmony in the Democratic party this year. The only wonder is that the party has swung back so far from its positions of four and eight years ago without being completely shattered.

*Present
Southern
Sentiment.*

For its preservation intact through the vicissitudes of these past years, the party is indebted to its one reliable and unshrinking asset,—namely, the "Solid South." Eight years ago, the South followed the



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MR. AUGUST BELMONT.

(New York banker, and head of the underground rapid transit railway, who was prominent in securing the support of New York Democrats for Judge Parker.)



DR. JEKYL AND MR. HYDE.

(Mr. Cleveland sees in Judge Parker the ideal Democrat, and Mr. Bryan sees the creature of the trusts.)

From the Press (Cleveland).

West in an enthusiastic adoption of the principles of "Coin" Harvey as popularly expounded by Mr. Bryan. Four years ago, for consistency's sake, it stood by Mr. Bryan in reaffirming the money plank of 1896. But this year it has swung completely back to its earlier views, and thus the money question disappears as a party issue. An eminent Southern Democrat is now governor of the Philippines, and the best opinion of the country seems pretty well united upon the altruistic view that for the present we must simply do the best we can for the Filipino people. The issue of imperialism, as passionately presented by Mr. Bryan four years ago, would fall flat in the South this year. It cannot play much practical part in the campaign. The steps that have been taken to secure the building of the Panama Canal upon a strip of territory brought under the perpetual sovereignty of the United States are in fruition of that expansion

policy by which we have acquired Porto Rico and a great naval station on the southern coast of Cuba, to dominate the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico; and in accordance with which we have acquired Hâwaii, at the cross-roads of the Pacific, and will, under all circumstances, retain coaling and naval stations in the Philippines. The South is not unhappy about these matters.

Leading Filipinos themselves are now well aware that they are dealing, not with an imperialist administration at Washington, but rather with a liberty-loving American nation, and that no opportunity whatsoever will be withheld from them by the Americans if they show capacity to make use of it. In short, the Americans, under such leaders as General Wright, are going to do all they can for the welfare of the Filipino people; and the question yet to be answered is, how rapidly and energetically the Filipinos themselves will respond to their present and prospective opportunities. The time has almost arrived when they are to elect a legislature. They are already admitted to all the posts in the administration that they can well fill. Their control of local and municipal affairs is ardently desired by the American civil government. When they get their new legislature, it will from time to time

be accorded just as much power as it shows itself able to exercise with reasonable wisdom and fidelity. In short, we are urging the Filipinos along the path of self-government as fast as it is possible for them to move. We are holding the islands for them in trust. It is well that we keep their heritage for them in good order and good faith while we are training them toward the point where they can relieve us and assume charge for themselves. Meanwhile, we shall fairly have earned the right to especial advantages of a naval and commercial sort in the islands; and since the best thought of this country is not sharply divided, but concurs in the view that the Filipinos are not to be exploited, but helped, by us, it will not be possible this year to make any phase of the Philippine situation do major service as a party plank. Nobody could be more desirous than Judge Taft of the welfare of the Filipino people, and, speaking wholly from the view-point of their well-being, he is of opinion that the present is not an opportune time for making declarations as to the future. There are individuals who will set up their views against those of Judge Taft, but there is no large body of sentiment behind such individual expressions. The Philippine issue was settled by the people in the election of 1900, and it will not count this year.



THE ADVANCE GUARD OF CIVILIZATION.
From the Press (Cleveland).

Panama Not
an Issue.

As for the policy of the administration in recognizing the new Panama republic and acquiring from it the control by the United States of the canal zone, the approval of the country is too nearly unanimous to admit of any successful effort to involve the matter in party controversy. One-half of the Democratic Senators supported the treaty, as did the most influential Democratic newspapers of the South. Along with our allusion, last month, to the support given by the *Atlanta Constitution* to the Panama treaty, various other newspapers might have been mentioned, notably, for instance, the *Times-Democrat*, of New Orleans. But the interests of Louisiana and our greatest Southern port have all along been so strongly committed to an interoceanic canal that it was to be expected from the outset that the leaders of public opinion at New Orleans would not allow partisanship to blind them to the merits and advantages of the policy by which the Panama Canal has now become an assured enterprise. Thus, it would seem that the present attitude of the South, where most of the Democratic electoral votes are cast, renders it impossible for the party to give prominence to two of Mr. Bryan's three leading issues of four years ago,—namely, the money question and imperialism.

Will "Trusts" Be an Issue?

The third of those issues was the question of trusts. It is not likely that the trust question will arouse as much feeling in this year's campaign as it did four years ago. The Kansas City platform, as interpreted by the Democratic candidate, meant not merely the regulation and control of trusts, but their annihilation. The country, meanwhile, has added some notable chapters to its experiences with large corporations. It has been perceived that in the case of a good many so-called "trusts" the business world itself would effectively expose and punish misdeeds. Overcapitalization reveals itself in the stock market. The alleged oppressive monopoly, weighted down with overvalued and obsolete properties, and with fixed indebtedness, is an easy mark for fresh, up-to-date competition. Thus, it begins to be seen that the best regulator for the trusts lies in the inexorable working of the natural laws and forces of the business world. But beyond this there has been a steady advance in the study of the best means for regulating corporations, and everywhere there is expressed a determination that the Government and the law shall be superior to the corporations that the law creates. This sentiment is not partisan.

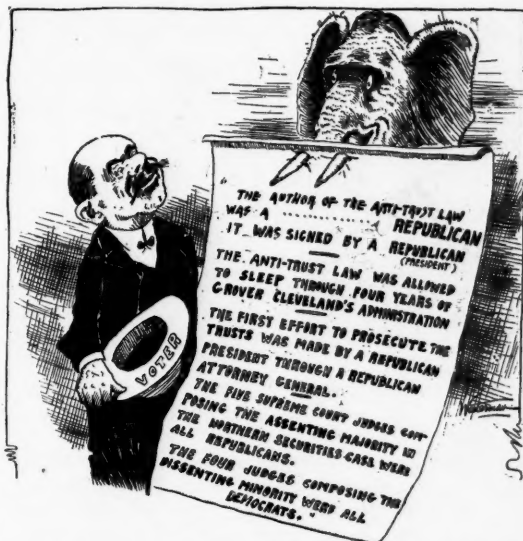
Four years ago, the Democracy was radically opposed to trusts. Judge Parker's plank this year makes nice discrimination, and expresses objection only to those trusts and combinations "that oppress the



ALLOPATHIC AND HOMEOPATHIC.

The two old parties have got together on the tariff medicine; it is merely a question as to the size of the dose.

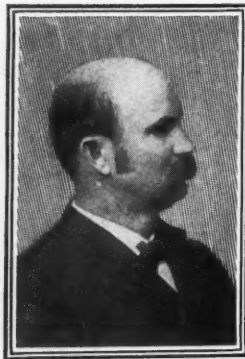
From the Journal (Minneapolis).



THE REPUBLICAN ELEPHANT: "Please paste that in your hat, Mr. Voter."—From the Ohio State Journal (Columbus).

people and stifle healthy industrial competition." But most trusts avow themselves to be public benefactors; and competition, actual or potential, is a consideration that few trusts dare to ignore. In view, further, of the high favor with which Wall Street and the corporation leaders have for a year regarded Judge Parker's candidacy, it would not seem likely that his success at St. Louis would put much vigor into Democratic war cries against the money power and the trusts. The chief result, indeed, of the Hearst movement would be, in case of Judge Parker's nomination, to heighten the contrast between the two wings of the Democratic party in their attitude toward the trusts. Speaking relatively, the final effect would be to make the Democracy led by Judge Parker the pro-trust party, and the Republicans led by President Roosevelt the anti-trust party. The Bryan and Hearst elements can hardly fail to urge this point of view upon the St. Louis convention. It may influence campaign contributions.

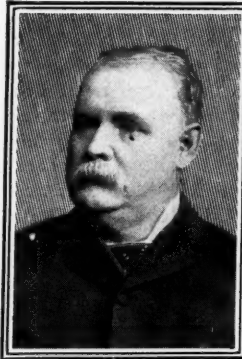
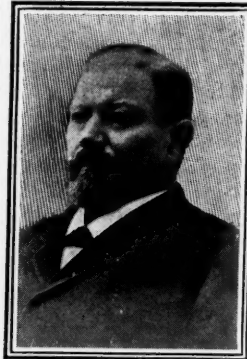
No Enthusiasm for Tariff Reform. That the tariff will to some extent be made an issue, is now generally admitted. But business interests are evidently adverse to much agitation of the tariff question, and the country does not seem inclined to do its tariff thinking in a political or party spirit. An attempt will be made to show that the tariff is advantageous to certain large industrial corporations; but it will be difficult to make out a case in support of the assertion that



Hon. David B. Hill.



Mr. James W. Ridgway.

Copyright, Rockwood.
Hon. Edward Murphy, Jr.

Mr. George Ehret.

THE FOUR DELEGATES-AT-LARGE FROM NEW YORK TO THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

the general trust movement in this country has relied upon the protective tariff as a necessary condition. The free-trade movement of fifteen or twenty years ago was pushed in a doctrinaire spirit with a fervor strongly tinged by fanaticism. Opposed to the free-trade reformers, whose intensity surpassed even that of the anti-slavery leaders of the forties and the fifties, was a school of protectionists who also made a religion out of their economic and political tenets. So heroic and uncompromising were the moods of both sets of idealists that they would have done one another violence but for ordinary unemotional policemen and sheriffs. In those days, men talked logic and metaphysics, and knew very little about economics or history; but for purposes of tariff discussion, that period has passed away. Eight years ago, we saw the country aroused to a similar sort of religious passion in discussing the technicalities of the money question. This year, such topics do not appear to produce any excitement of the nerve centers. There are plenty of people in both parties who would like to have the present tariff schedules carefully and judiciously revised in the near future; but there are few who now become emotional when the tariff question is mentioned.

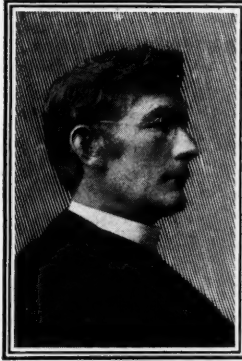
*Business
Versus
Politics.*

And this is as it ought to be, for the simple reason that the present tariff works tolerably well, business interests are adjusted to it, and commerce prefers conditions that are definite and understandable to those that are uncertain and variable. In other words, business men, of whatever party, do not care to have the tariff made the football of politicians for the mere sake of helping out in a Presidential election. Business interests, furthermore, have had a vast development of late, while party spirit has been relatively on the wane; and so

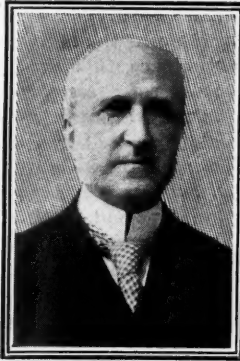
it has come to pass that the politicians of both parties listen submissively when the business men tell them that they must not make reckless politics out of the tariff question. As a matter of large national policy, many Republicans in New England and in the Northwest are convinced that we should seek to make a reciprocity treaty with Canada, as the beginning of more intimate relations with our neighbors on the north. But there are many indications—notably the action of the Massachusetts Republican convention last month—which make it clear that Canadian reciprocity will not be a distinct Republican tenet this year. The Republican view will be that the country has been remarkably prosperous under the Dingley tariff, and that changes must be careful and conservative.

*Where, Then,
Are This
Year's Issues?*

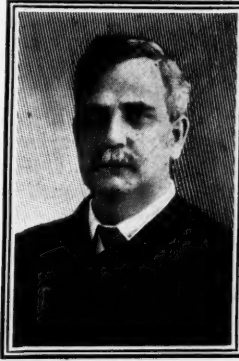
Where there are real issues dividing great political parties, a man of ordinary intelligence is not puzzled to discover them. One has no trouble just now in finding party issues in England or in France; but when the intelligent foreigner comes to the United States, and asks, this year, as we are entering upon the preliminaries of a Presidential contest, what clear and marked issues of public policy divide the two great parties, candor compels the answer that there are no distinguishing issues whatsoever. The money question has disappeared. The protective policy is national, and is just as safe in the hands of one party as of the other. Both parties make ostentatious declarations against trusts and combinations of capital, while neither party is unified or consistent in its actual views or intentions on this question, and public feeling on the subject has hitherto been more local or sectional than partisan. The war with Spain was the result of a national movement, wholly free from party in-



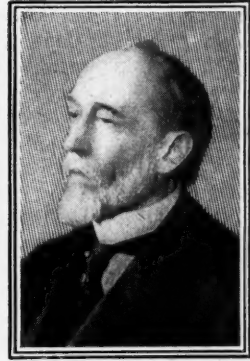
Hon. Frank S. Black.



Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.



Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.



Hon. Thomas C. Platt.

THE FOUR DELEGATES-AT-LARGE FROM NEW YORK TO THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

fluence; and, in the main, the policies that have followed the conclusion of that war have not been partisan, either in their inception or in their moral support.

To "Change"
or Not to
Change.

The Republican party is more homogeneous than the Democratic, and it has always been more constructive and active. Its energy in doing things subjects it to criticism on the score of large expenditure. Not content with fostering industries by maintaining an unduly high tariff, the Republicans have allowed their leaders to be identified with projects for subsidizing steamship lines. Thus, the real issue this year is not to be found in any particular question like the tariff, or the trusts, or imperialism, or coinage and currency, or the relations of labor and capital, but rather in the question whether, on various grounds, a change from "King Stork" to "King Log" may not be desirable. In favor of a change, we always, in this country, have the great pressure of the "outs" to get "in." Our Presidential elections coincide not only with elections for members of Congress, but also nearly everywhere with the choice of State officers and members of legislatures, of county officers, and very generally, also, of municipal and township officers. Not only have we a vast number of elective offices to be filled on the eighth day of November, but also, in spite of the steady progress of civil-service reform, there remain throughout the country hundreds of thousands of appointive offices, more or less dependent upon the result of the elections. So long, then, as we have two permanent and closely organized parties whose affairs are managed chiefly by office-holders or office-seekers, there will be a struggle between those who hold power and those who seek it. Then there are always to be reckoned with those who be-

lieve that a change of parties is of itself a good thing from time to time. For the past eight years, the Republican party has been so powerful and so active, and the country has witnessed a series of developments so vast and so remarkable, that it would be very strange indeed if there were not some signs of reaction.

Roosevelt as
an Issue.

Thus, if an entirely correct Democratic candidate like Judge Parker is to be nominated on a purely negative platform like that provided for him at Albany last month, there will be no serious issue before the country except that of giving or withholding a vote of confidence in the Roosevelt administration. Four years ago, one argument for reelecting Mr. McKinley was the pendency of much unfinished business resulting from the period of the war with Spain. President Roosevelt can now go before the country upon the record of a faithful completion of those items of business. Cuba is firmly established; civil government in the Philippines is a pronounced success; Porto Rico enjoys free trade with the United States, like Hawaii; Cuba and the Philippines have received tariff concessions; the war taxes have been abolished; the army has been reduced and reorganized. Our relations with foreign countries are more uniformly agreeable than at any former period. The Alaska boundary question has been satisfactorily settled; the canal question is removed from the sphere of diplomacy; the Monroe Doctrine has been well sustained in the settlement of the Venezuela dispute, and American rights and interests have been guarded in the Orient without endangering peaceful relations. The perfect neutrality that our government observed through the South African war, in which American sympathy was largely with the

Boers, is now maintained in the Russo-Japanese war, although popular sympathy is evidently with the Japanese.

An Eventful Term. In other respects, President Roosevelt's administration has not been lacking in striking incidents and achievements. The settlement of the anthracite-coal strike, the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Northern Securities prosecution, the irrigation policy,—such are some of the matters that have made the administration noteworthy. But perhaps most important of all for purposes of the pending campaign has been the resolute investigation and prosecution of dishonesty in the Post-Office Department. As compared with the volume of business done by the department, the fraud that has been unearthed by relentless probing has been small in volume and has not implicated a relatively large number of people. But such was the influence of some of those people that it required firmness and courage to follow up the clues and expose all the rascals. President Roosevelt has done his duty in all this without bias or partiality. The Department of Justice has shown due energy in prosecuting those accused of wrongdoing, and there is nothing hidden that the most diligent effort can discover. Common honesty is not a virtue that either party can safely arrogate to itself in an exclusive sense. We live in an age when money and the things it can buy are too eagerly sought for. Since the passion for wealth has led to so much dishonesty and fraud in commercial life, it is not to be wondered at that some of the men who get into public office will make dishonorable use of their opportunities for private gain. The real test of the virtue of the Government and of the people is shown in the spirit in which remedies are applied when evils are discovered.

The Party and Its Record. The President and his administration, while they will probably supply the chief issue in the campaign, cannot be presented as vicarious atonement for mistakes of Congress or for Republican shortcomings in particular States. Thus, the campaign in the State of New York will not leave State issues and State leaders out of the reckoning. Governor Odell has succeeded Senator Platt as head of the party, and he has succeeded Colonel Dunn as chairman of the Republican State Committee. He has been much criticised for taking the chairmanship while responsible to the whole State for the exercise of his duties as governor. The Legislature, which was strongly Republican in both branches, adjourned on April 15, after

acquiring a very unenviable reputation. In the opinion of the more independent-minded men of all parties, this legislature was controlled in the interest of great corporations, on behalf of which it passed a number of improper measures, scandalously sacrificing the public interest. A number of these bills were left in the governor's hands, to be approved or vetoed within the constitutional period of thirty days after adjournment. However much the voters of New York might like to rebuke the conduct of affairs at Albany, they are confronted by the fact that Democratic politics in New York is on an even lower plane than Republican politics. Neither party has yet decided upon its candidate for the governorship.

The Work of Congress. Congress expedited its business last month, with a view to an adjournment before the 1st of May, if possible,—April 28 having been tentatively chosen as the probable date for adjournment. The first, or long, session of each Congress usually extends well into the summer, because the second regular session ends on the 4th of March by limitation of the terms for which the Representatives have been elected. But it will be remembered that the present Congress was organized unusually early, having been called to meet in special session on November 9, with the object of approving the Cuban reciprocity treaty. A great variety of interesting and important measures has been considered by Congress this year, although few stand out in high relief. Along with the work going on in the legislative chambers, there has been an exceptional amount of interest shown in the proceedings of regular and special committees. It was decided that the committee inquiry affecting the seat of the Mormon Senator-elect, Mr. Smoot, would not be completed at this session, but that further evidence would be sought for in Utah. The special committee to investigate the charges against a large number of members of the House of Representatives, having to do with the Bureau of Salaries and Allowances in the Post-Office Department, made and completed its inquiry with unexpected promptness. This committee of seven, under the chairmanship of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, was unanimous in exonerating all the Congressmen. It found nothing to justify the opinion that any member of the House had profited in the slightest degree, or had done anything out of the ordinary custom. The committee makes the valuable suggestion, however, that henceforth members should greatly curtail their activity on behalf of constituents in the details of postal and other executive business. There was much disposition on the Democratic side of both branches of Con-

gress to hold that the Bristow investigation of postal frauds ought to be supplemented by a Congressional investigation. President Roosevelt has had no desire to prevent such an inquiry, although he has not believed that anything remains for it to find out. There was some prospect that the Senate Post-Office Committee might take the matter up. It is evident that the Democratic leaders in Congress were counting upon the Post-Office scandals for campaign material.

*Various
Details.*

The principal actual work of the session was confined to the appropriation bills, which reached an aggregate of about seven hundred million dollars. No attempt was made to enact a river and harbor bill or a general measure for public buildings. It was decided, however, to erect near the Capitol an office building for Senators, and the proposed enlargement of the central portion of the Capitol itself on the east side was indefinitely postponed. The Post-Office appropriation bill provides for the long-needed additional post-office buildings in New York City. The general deficiency bill carries a modest appropriation to meet requirements under the new pension order. In appropriating the money, Congress indorses the order itself. Among the measures passed was the Philippine bill, which provides for the granting of railroad franchises, and guarantees 5 per cent. upon the capital to be invested in the proposed roads. While the bill for purchasing the Calaveras grove of big trees in California at a cost of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars failed to secure the Speaker's approval, it is understood that in the next session provision will be made for condemning the grove and purchasing it at an appraised value. An important piece of legislation is that which provides for the government of the Panama Canal zone. One of the Panama commissioners will become governor of the territory, the President will appoint a United States district judge, the Panama Commission will itself exercise necessary legislative powers, a police force will be appointed, and the laws of the Panama republic, where applicable, will be recognized. Practically all preliminary conditions have been met, and it is expected that within a few days the United States will make the requisite payments and take possession of the Panama Railroad, the unfinished canal, and the prescribed strip of territory. The effort to accomplish the repeal of the desert-land laws and otherwise to modify the public-land system has failed for this year. Meanwhile, there cannot be too much study given to the working of the present land laws, and their application to existing conditions. The two measures at Wash-

ington upon which organized labor concentrated its efforts through the winter both failed to win approval. One of these, the anti-injunction bill, after elaborate consideration and public hearings, was condemned by the Judiciary Committee of the House. The committee had hastily favored the bill last year, and it had passed the House, failing in the Senate. This year, the House committee has changed its attitude. Early in April, the House Committee on Labor decided to hold the eight-hour bill over to the next session of Congress, meanwhile inviting from Secretary Cortelyou a report upon the probable effect the adoption of the measure would have upon various interests. A bill was pending to provide a permanent board of arbitration to settle disputes between labor and capital; but it was opposed by organizations of labor on the one hand and of employers on the other, and was accordingly abandoned. Regarding the admission of new States, the Republicans had reached an agreement to favor the admission of Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one State, under the name of Oklahoma, and to unite and admit Arizona and New Mexico, under the name of Arizona. This proposal had the full approval of the President, but was not agreeable to various Territorial interests, and it was not certain whether final action would be taken in the closing days of the session or would be deferred until next year.

*Trust
Inquiries.
(1) Beef.*

Two important inquiries are pending as respects the working of trusts that directly concern the cost of living of the ordinary family. One of these is the beef trust, and the other is the anthracite-coal trust. The beef inquiry is being conducted by the Department of Commerce and Labor, under personal direction of Mr. James R. Garfield, the able and zealous head of the Bureau of Corporations. It is proceeding in response to a House resolution introduced by Mr. Martin, of South Dakota, to whom it seemed that the disparity between the high price of beef and the relatively low price obtained by the farmers for their cattle might be due to the methods of an artificial monopoly. Several years ago, it was alleged that half-a-dozen great meat-packing companies were working under agreements which eliminated competition and enabled them to dictate the buying price of cattle and the selling price of beef. Attorney-General Knox obtained an injunction against this combination in 1902. Recent price phenomena have a peculiar and suspicious appearance, and in any case, the thorough investigation now undertaken can do no harm, and is likely to be of practical

value. The cattlemen of the West and the beef-consumers of the East are alike interested in knowing why the difference is so great between what the farmer gets for his cattle and what the householder pays for his meat.

Of all the trusts and combinations in this country, the one against which it can be most indubitably alleged that it exists for the sake of directly enhancing the price of an article of common use and necessity is the anthracite-coal trust. The anthracite area of Pennsylvania is small, and it has come under the control of a group of railroads that have improperly exceeded their functions as common carriers by monopolizing and trafficking in an important commodity. They regulate the output of anthracite by agreement, assigning a fixed percentage to each road, and they prescribe the prices which all anthracite-users must pay. They have of late maintained excessive prices for coal, to the inconvenience and loss of some millions of people. Last month the Supreme Court, in deciding an appealed case, reversed a New York federal judge and declared that the Interstate Commerce Commission could compel the anthracite railroads to answer questions, produce books, and furnish desired information regarding the methods by which the coal business is controlled. This decision has a wide and important bearing.

Aftermath of "Northern Securities." The Northern Securities Company, having lost its case in the Supreme Court some weeks ago, as recorded in these pages last month, was on the point of proceeding by a *pro rata* plan to distribute its holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stock when a new phase in the litigation was entered upon. The combination of railway interests known as the Harriman system wished to have returned to it intact the immense block of Northern Pacific stock which it had exchanged for the Northern Securities shares. The plan decided upon by Mr. J. J. Hill and a majority of the directors of the Northern Securities Company would give the Harriman interests a large amount of Great Northern stock and effectually deprive them of the control of the Northern Pacific. A brilliant array of legal talent on both sides appeared in the Circuit Court at St. Paul to argue the question whether or not the court ought to intervene and prevent Mr. Hill and the directors from carrying out their plan. Mr. Elihu Root spoke for the defense. Attorney-General Knox also opposed such intervention, and after some days' consideration the court decided against the Harriman motion. It

was expected that the plan as decided upon would be carried out with little further delay. If the Harriman argument had prevailed, the Northern Pacific Railroad would have passed into the hands of those who already control the Central and Southern Pacific lines, and thus—with the Burlington system half owned by the same interests—the attempt to restore competition by breaking up the Northern Securities Company would have had the curious result of producing a still larger combination of transcontinental lines. Many railroad men of experience feel that an advantageous check has been placed upon the too rapid process of unifying railway control in this country.

Opening of the St. Louis Fair.

The cession of the Louisiana country to the United States was accomplished by virtue of a treaty signed at Paris on April 30, 1803. At St. Louis, on April 30, 1903, were held the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, when President Roosevelt made an address worthy of so memorable an occasion. The date set for the opening of the great exposition was April 30 of the present year. The vastness of this world's fair is hard, indeed, to realize. Those who intend to visit it should not fail to read Mr. Saunders' article in this number of the REVIEW. Those who had not intended to make the journey to St. Louis will, in a multitude of cases, change their minds when they have read Mr. Saunders' succinct account of the scope of this wonderful exposition, and of the facilities that St. Louis has provided for the transportation and care of visitors. A profitable way to study the exposition will be to consider it as a great series of object-lessons in the general and detailed progress of the country during the past century and in our history. In many other respects, as well as in sheer magnitude, this exposition marks a great advance over any of its predecessors, whether American or European. In addition to Mr. Saunders' article, we publish a statement from Mr. Ives, the art director, relative to the scope of his department. St. Louis was fortunate in having among her own citizens the one man probably in all the world most competent to create the art exhibit of an international exposition. The Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876, exerted a profound influence upon the progress of the United States in art, manufactures, and various other directions. The Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, eleven years ago, gave another great impulse to our development in architecture, and in a hundred other aspects. In like manner, the St. Louis Exposition is destined to

have its deep historical significance and prove of incalculable value, especially to the millions of people in the prosperous Southwest.

A New Generation of Americans. The permanent census bureau, without making a fresh enumeration from year to year, can from various data form accurate estimates of the growth of our population; and the figures lately announced indicate, at the present time, almost exactly 80,000,000 people in the United States, not counting the inhabitants of the annexed islands. When the Centennial was held, in 1876, our population was in round figures about 45,000,000. Eleven years ago, when the Chicago Exposition was held, it had grown to 67,000,000. We have gained 13,000,000 since that time, and a great part of this increase is to be found in the States west of the Mississippi River. The boys who were ten years old at the time of the Columbian Exposition have now attained the years of legal manhood, and will vote for a President of the United States in November. Thus, the people who in a *blasé* spirit think of world's fairs as rather frequent and tiresome lose sight altogether of the fact that for millions of American young people the great enterprise so bravely carried out at St. Louis will be both novel and stimulating in the highest degree. It must also be remembered that the past decade has seen more advance in arts and inventions than any preceding period, and that the St. Louis fair is startlingly up-to-date.

The Fair and Western Civilization. On its idealistic and educational sides, furthermore, as well as in its purely material aspects, the St. Louis fair is to be thoroughgoing, and is sure to contribute much to the best elements in our civilization. To have created this marvelous focus of beauty and instruction, ought to react favorably upon the ideals of the city of St. Louis itself. The World's fair year should mark the beginning of a better era in local municipal life, and in the government of the State of Missouri. Reports last month were to the effect that Mr. Folk, the courageous prosecutor of evil-doers, bids fair to triumph over his enemies and secure the Democratic nomination for the Missouri governorship. The adjoining States of Missouri and Kansas are strikingly unlike in the characteristics of their people, but they are both just now under some reproach for recent political conditions quite unworthy of States so intelligent and prosperous. A United States Senator from Kansas, Burton by name, was last month tried, convicted, and sentenced for having made corrupt use of his official position at Washington. Under

pretense of acting as an attorney, he had taken pay for endeavoring to secure the favor of the Postal Department for a concern which had been excluded from the mails for doing a fraudulent business.

Politics and Morals in the West. The Republican legislature of Kansas, when in 1901 it elected Burton to the United States Senate, did not suppose he would be guilty of just this kind of disgraceful offense; but it was well enough known throughout the commonwealth that he was not a man fitted by any test to represent a great State in the Senate. It is high time for the plain people to find their courage, as against the political machines, and to denounce the sending to the United States Senate of men not held in high esteem for ability and character. A Nebraska Senator, Dietrich, was lately put on trial for having made traffic out of post-office appointments; but the charges against him were dismissed by the court on the ground that they pertained to the period after he was elected Senator but before he was sworn in. It is important to add that Senator Dietrich's case came before a committee of the Senate made up of old and respected members like Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, and that their report last month stated that they had investigated thoroughly and had found Senator Dietrich neither legally nor morally guilty of the offenses which had been charged against him. The country wishes to think well of its men in public life, and Nebraska is to be congratulated upon this removal of all stain from the name of one of her Senators. The great State of Illinois, for the southern part of which St. Louis is the metropolitan city, is always turbulent, and sometimes violent and corrupt, in its politics; but reports from Chicago indicate a steady improvement in some phases, at least, of municipal life. Elsewhere in this number will be found an interesting article from Mr. Yarros, a well-known Chicago journalist, upon the recent remarkable results of the referendum on the question of the future of the Chicago street railroads.

The Great Anglo-French Compromise. In spite of the fact that a war is in progress in the far East, it remains true that the general trend is toward the peaceful settlement of disputes and the establishment of friendly relations between the principal governments of the world. Among many recent evidences of such a tendency, the most notable, perhaps, is to be found in the agreement signed on April 7 between France and England. Without tedious proceedings be-

fore arbitrators or in meetings of joint high commissioners, but by quiet and almost unobserved negotiations, the brilliant French foreign minister, M. Delcassé, and the English foreign secretary, Lord Lansdowne, have settled various questions of importance relating to the colonial interests of the two countries. France gives up her exclusive pretensions to fishing rights on the so-called "French Shore" of Newfoundland, and will receive an indemnity to be determined by arbitration. England recognizes France's claims and ambitions in Morocco; and the French empire in northern Africa will thus probably soon extend westward to the Atlantic. The French, on their part, agree not to create a fortress opposite Gibraltar. In return for England's approval of the French occupation of Morocco, France finally accepts as a fixed fact the British occupation of Egypt, and consents to the use of funds accumulated in the Egyptian treasury for public works under Lord Cromer's direction. The British Government gives fresh guaranty of the neutrality of the Suez Canal, and for a period of thirty years England and France mutually promise equal trading privileges in Egypt and Morocco. France gains a desired bit of territory in West Africa which makes her possessions there more compact and better connected. Certain disputes in the New Hebrides about land are to be settled by a joint commission, England abandons her opposition to French economic policy in Madagascar, and, finally, the boundaries between British and French possessions on the confines of Siam are more clearly defined. Thus, it will be seen that the agreement is a widely comprehensive one and exceedingly creditable to the statesmanship of both countries.

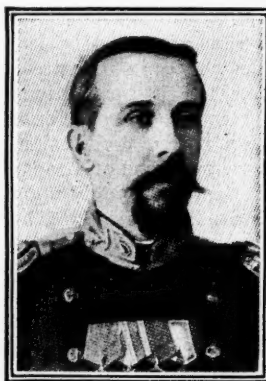
English Politics.

The domestic situation in England last month reflected less credit upon the government than its achievements in the sphere of foreign policy. Mr. Austen Chamberlain's new budget proposals indicate a shortage in most of the usual sources of revenue, and make further increase in the rate of the income tax. The by-elections continue to show marked gains for the Liberals. In spite of numerous and important secessions from the ministerial support, Premier Balfour still has a working majority in the Commons and does not propose to dissolve Parliament this year. The election for members of the London County Council has resulted in a great victory for the Liberals, or so-called "Progressives;" and various indications point to a sweeping Liberal success whenever the country may have a chance to pass upon the national situation.

Sinking of the "Petro-paulovsk."

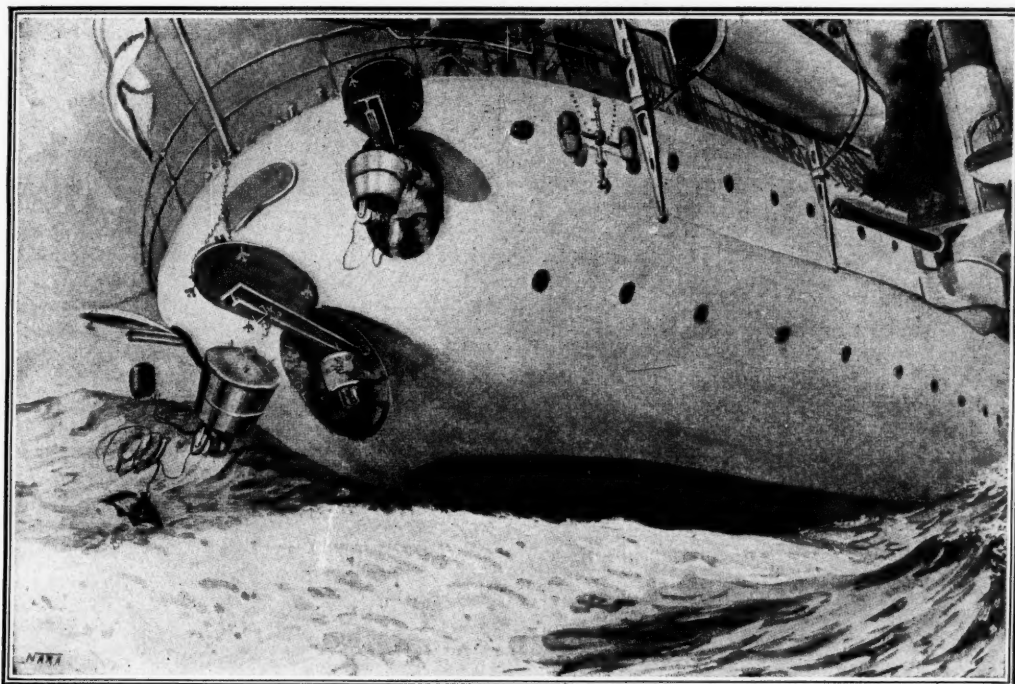
Port Arthur still claims the center of the stage in the far East. Up to the middle of April, Admiral Togo had made seven attacks on the forts and Russian squadron, and by April 20 had almost succeeded in bottling up the enemy's ships. The two dramatic incidents of the later attempts had been the gallant repulse of the Japanese torpedo fleet on March 27, chiefly through the bravery of Lieutenant Krinizki (a Pole), of the Russian torpedo boat *Silni*, and the tragic sinking of the battleship *Petropavlovsk* on April 13, with Admiral Makaroff and eight hundred men. Lieutenant Krinizki boldly attacked the advancing Japanese, and succeeded in sinking one of their steamers where they did not want it sunk. The destruction of the first-class battleship *Petropavlovsk*, one of the finest in the Russian navy, was the most tragic event of the war, so far, and a crushing confirmation of the terrible effectiveness of the torpedo as an arm of warfare. The Russians at first claimed that one of their own mines was responsible for the disaster, but it has been all but proved that a Japanese torpedo did the work. Early on the morning of April 13, the Japanese admiral set his trap for the foe, baiting it with a Japanese squadron of torpedo boats and other small vessels, stationing himself, with his great fighting force, in the distance, out of sight, but not out of reach of the wireless telegraph, waiting the signal to come on and finish the Russians as soon as they had left the shelter of the shore

batteries. Each time that the Russians returned to the inner harbor upon preceding encounters, the Japanese admiral noticed that they followed a certain fixed course, presumably to avoid the mines they had laid. The decoying Japanese squadron, under cover of the mist, deliberately went over this Russian course, and either laid mines or stationed their



LIEUTENANT KRINIZKI, OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

submarine torpedo boat at some point over which the Russian admiral must pass on his return. The gallant Makaroff sallied forth with his battleships and cruisers. If the morning mist had not lifted earlier than usual, he would have been decoyed far enough for Admiral Togo's ships to intercept him. The Russian cruiser *Bayan* was beating the decoy

A JAPANESE VESSEL LAYING MINES.—From *l'Illustration* (Paris).

squadron when Makaroff realized the danger, and the Russians turned about and made for the harbor. When at the entrance, a terrific explosion shook the *Petropavlovsk*, and she heeled to one side, filling and sinking in two and one-half minutes from the time of contact with the deadly mine or torpedo.

Makaroff and Verestchagin. Admiral Makaroff, the "Cossack of the Sea," with eight hundred men, including Rear-Admiral Molas and the famous painter Verestchagin, died like rats in a hole. The Grand Duke Cyril, cousin of the Czar, was seriously, perhaps fatally, injured. Russia could have spared five battleships better than she could the brave Makaroff, whose usefulness as a fighter, inventor, and authority on naval matters has been recognized the world over. A Russian torpedo-boat destroyer was intercepted by the Japanese and sunk, and the battleship *Pobieda* injured so that it was with difficulty that she reached the protection of the forts. Commander Ogasawara, of the Japanese naval staff, declares, in a tribute to the late Russian admiral, that the Japanese navy owes much to the writings of its dead enemy. There was something more than tragic about the death of the great pictorial re-

porter, the painter Verestchagin. "On our ship," says a survivor of the disaster, "was an old man with a beautiful white beard who had been good to our men. He had a book in his hand, and seemed to be writing—perhaps sketching. He was Verestchagin, the painter." The sketch in the Review this month presents an estimate of the man by one who knew him.

Success of Wireless Telegraphy. Thanks to wireless telegraphy, almost before the smoke of the battle had cleared away the waiting world knew of the sinking of the Russian warship and the loss of her admiral. From a dispatch boat in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, one hundred miles to the British port of Wei-Hai-Wei, and thence over two continents and under a great ocean, the news sped to the American people. The wireless-telegraph system has played an important part in recording the events of the war. Admiral Togo has used the wireless method with wonderful success, and one of the most dramatic applications of it was to lure out Admiral Makaroff when the decoying squadron had laid the mines and then notify the Japanese admiral that it was time to come on and intercept the fleeing enemy.

*Russia and
the Wireless
Method.*

No one is anxious to add to the embarrassment of the Russian Government at this time, but it may be confidently asserted that the rest of the world will vigorously and promptly repel any attempt to execute Viceroy Alexieff's latest pronouncement. On April 15, he announced that, in case neutral steamers having on board correspondents "who might communicate war news to the enemy by means of perfected apparatus not being yet foreseen by existing conventions" should be discovered "in the zone of operations of the Russian fleet," the correspondents would be "looked upon as spies, and the steamers furnished with wireless telegraph seized as prizes of war." The viceroy, no doubt, had in mind the Anglo-American arrangement by which a newspaper in London and one in New York are served with news by the wireless method. It is scarcely conceivable that the Russian Government would attempt to carry out such a threat, —indeed, it has already been announced that the Imperial Government does not contemplate any immediate action in the matter. Newspaper correspondents, no matter what method they may use for the transmission of news, are not spies, and, according to the agreement subscribed to by Russia and the rest of the world at the Hague Peace Conference, these correspondents (provided they have proper credentials and behave themselves) are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war. If the correspondent in question were on land, Admiral Alexieff might make him submit to the censor; but even if he were willing, the correspondent could not get to Port Arthur to be censored. On a neutral vessel, outside the limits of military jurisdiction, and gathering news by simply observing events as they occur, the correspondent is entirely beyond the reach of the exasperation of the Russian viceroy. A belligerent cannot extend his jurisdiction indefinitely by mere proclamation; like a blockade, it must be made effective. The Russian viceroy is in no position at present to get at the obnoxious correspondent, much less to hang him.

*As to the
Torpedo.*

Whether or not the *Petropavlovsk* was destroyed by a Japanese torpedo, there is no doubt of the terrible effectiveness of this arm of warfare as used by the Japanese. The Mikado's navy was among the foremost in recognizing the effectiveness of torpedo warfare, and almost all the injury the Japanese have inflicted on the Russian fleet has been by means of torpedoes. The *Variag* is the only large Russian warship that is positively known to have gone down under gunfire. All the qualities necessary for the successful use of



MAJOR-GENERAL PFLUG.

(Chief of the Russian general staff in the far East.)

torpedoes, as pointed out by Mr. Hudson Maxim in his article in this number of the REVIEW, are possessed by the Japanese. They have intelligence, dash, and the Oriental indifference to life. They are light and agile. They are not appalled by the risk of experiments with novel devices; and, as they are comparatively fresh in the field of naval warfare, they have nothing to unlearn of old naval traditions. So far, the Japanese navy seems to have sustained comparatively little injury. Some of Admiral Togo's vessels were damaged during the attacks on Port Arthur, and it is reported that these have put back to the Sasebo arsenal for repairs; but the two new cruisers *Nisshin* and *Kasuga*, which came all around the world to join the fleet, joined in the later bombardments of Port Arthur. The *Variag*, by the way, is being raised and repaired by the Japanese.

*The War
Situation
on Land.*

What the world knows about the naval operations in the far East seems to be in inverse proportion to what it knows about the developments on land. Reports of battles and skirmishes are made and denied. The estimates of the forces vary by the hundred thousand. It is safe to believe, however, that, up

to the middle of April, the land campaigns of both combatants were almost exclusively preparatory to what is generally believed will be a decisive battle, probably at some point in Manchuria, and not to be fought until both sides are well prepared. The Japanese have made thorough and complete their occupation of Korea. For centuries the Island Empire has wanted the fertile peninsula, and now, in less than two months, with no serious battle and the loss of only a few men, she has it in her hands. With their base still at Ping-Yang, the Japanese have advanced two of their armies steadily northward, until their main line is now encamped along the southern bank of the Yalu River. The occupation of Ping-Yang on the west, and of Wansan on the east, brings the Japanese forces practically to the Manchurian border. Late in March, there were (according to the differing estimates from St. Petersburg and Tokio) from twenty thousand to fifty thousand Russians in northern Korea. By April 1, these had retired northward over the Yalu. Several weeks later, a general Russian advance southward, again over the Yalu, was announced. The strip between the outposts of the two armies, constantly growing smaller, is swept by the cavalry of both, General Meshtchenko, with at least five thousand Cossacks, probably holding the "whip hand." Reports of skirmishes at Anju, and at various other points along the Yalu, are made and denied. The persistent report comes from St. Petersburg that twelve thousand Japanese were defeated, with great loss, in an attempt to land east of Anju, on April 10. It does not seem, however, that the Russians have made any very serious efforts to obstruct the advance of the Japanese. The latter are perhaps waiting for milder weather before striking. They are making their preparations with great thoroughness and deliberation.



IN THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF RIGHT AND STRENGTH.

(Russia's attitude, as shown in a cartoon in the *Niva*, the illustrated weekly of St. Petersburg.)

*Russian
Movements.*

General Kuropatkin is still gathering the great army with which he hopes to drive the Japanese from the Asiatic mainland. The peculiar conditions of climate which the Russian and Japanese commanders have to face are described by Mr. Frank Waldo on another page of this issue of the REVIEW. As the winter loosens its grip, however, a decisive conflict seems materially nearer. Of General Kuropatkin's plans, the world knows provokingly little—which is perhaps to be expected. The capacity of the Trans-Siberian Railroad to transport troops and munitions of war is so variously stated that there is no means of judging how many men are now with the Russian commander in the far

East. The military correspondent of the London *Times* discounts all reports which claim that more than a thousand men are transported daily by the railroad. Not more than four trains a day, he points out, are likely to reach Harbin, and the general experience with the passenger-carrying capacity of such a railroad would in-

Yingkow or Newchwang. The last-named town is a treaty port, in a neutral country, but it has been partially fortified and occupied by the Russians, who evidently regard it as within the fighting zone. The question of the rights of neutrals at this port—at the mouth of the Liao River—has already threatened to cause international complications.



VICE-ADMIRAL SKRYDLOFF.
(Who succeeds the late Admiral Makaroff.)

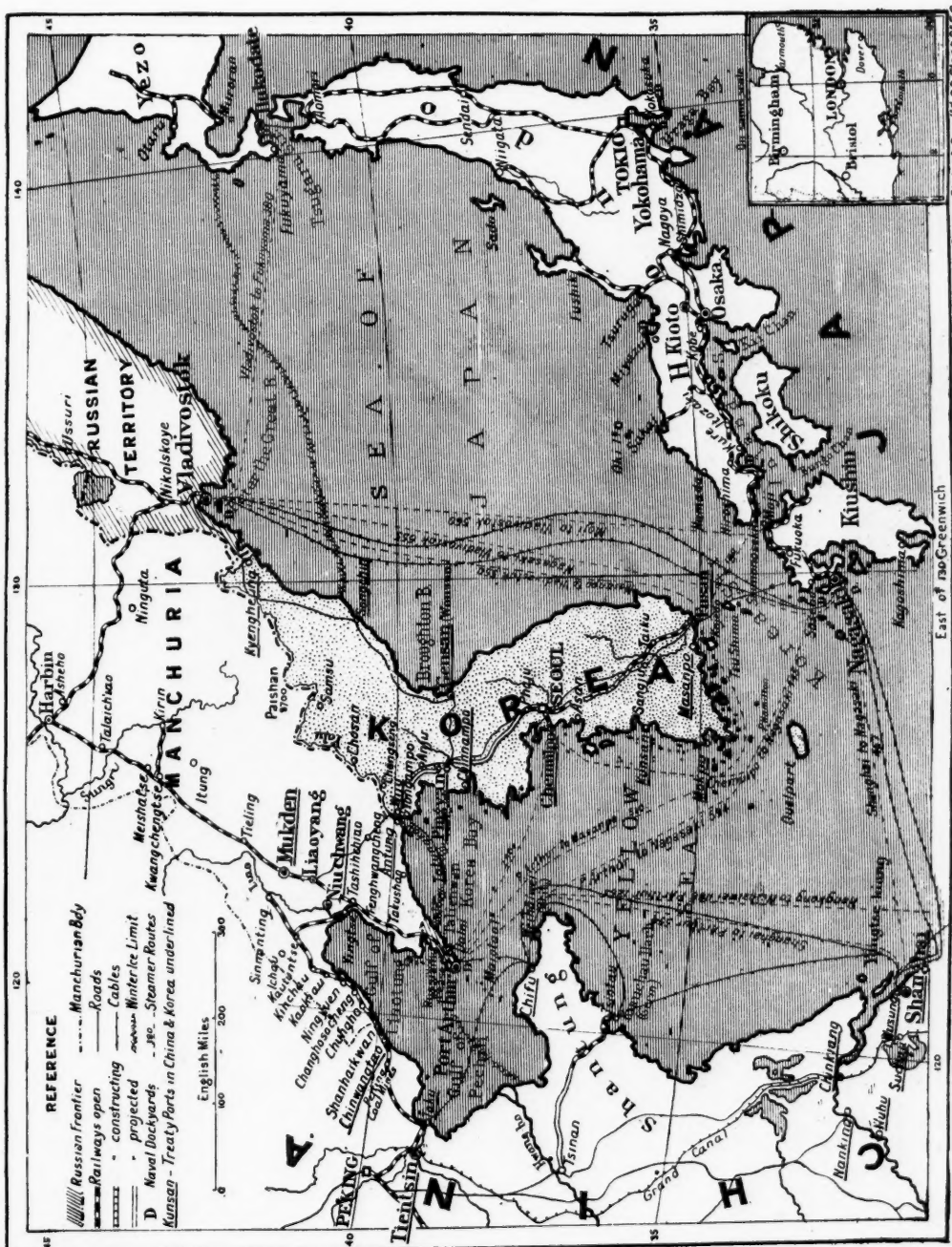
dicte that eight hundred every twenty-four hours is a fairly accurate estimate. German military critics insist that three hundred thousand men and one hundred thousand horses (Russia has claimed for a month that she already has this number in the far East) would require at least sixteen hundred tons of food a day, and as a Russian military train normally includes only twenty-five carriages and the full capacity of each truck is eight tons, this would mean that eight trains a day are necessary for food alone—to say nothing of the transportation of men and munitions of war. All of this shows us that the Russians must be living off the country to a certain extent, or that the Russian commander has overstated his forces. Vice-roy Alexieff has defined the limits of the war field. It is the Mongolian frontier to its intersection with the Liao River, thence to Sin-min-tin, thence along the railroad to Kaupangtze, and thence along the railroad to the coast at

Despite the long list of disasters to her arms in the far East, Russian determination seems to be unshaken.

It is coming to be recognized (as shown in our symposium of Russian opinion in this number of the *Review*) that the military reverses are likely to bring about significant changes in the internal affairs of the empire. Outwardly, however, preparations go on steadily for a decisive land battle, which it is hoped and expected will retrieve the losses on sea. Radical changes are being made, also, in naval plans. Admiral Alexieff has been severely criticised ever since the outbreak of hostilities, not only for so misinterpreting Japan's position as to make the war inevitable, but because of his disposition of the Russian naval and land forces. Vice-Admiral Skridloff, who has been appointed to succeed the late Admiral Makaroff, has criticised the viceroy for separating the Russian fleets at Port Arthur, Vladivostok, and Chemulpho; for permitting the only chart of the Port Arthur mines to be blown up with the ill-fated *Yenisei*, and for general slackness. And now the news comes that Admiral Alexieff has tendered his resignation to the Czar. Just what will be done by the new naval commander remains to be seen. Russia's fine Baltic fleet, it is reported, will sail for the far East in July. The Vladivostok squadron, which consists of four fast cruisers and one transport, has been of little or no service up to the present. The latest news from it is that Captain Reitzenstein, who commanded as successor to Admiral Stachelberg, has now joined the Port Arthur fleet as captain of the cruiser *Askold*. Vladivostok is reported to be in serious need of provisions and war supplies.

Japanese Plans.

What Japan is really aiming at, and what her generals are planning, are facts the world would like to know, but as yet can only speculate upon. The Japanese Government is not talking, but is evidently making few mistakes. Its official announcements are briefer, even, than the concise reports of its redoubtable Admiral Togo. A "prominent Japanese statesman," however, is reported by the London *Times* to have outlined Japan's position. A Japanese editor in New York, who is closely





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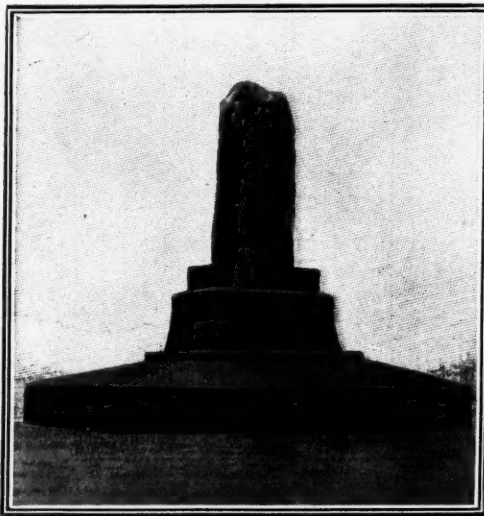
BARON KODAMA.

(Commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.)

in touch with official life in the empire, puts the matter in the same way, so it may be worth recording. Japan does not desire territory. She is not even fighting for markets; but she realizes that, once in Korea, Russia might reach out for Japan itself. The Mikado's task is to halt the Russian march; to break the Czar's prestige in the far East; to open Korea to the world,—not to annex it. His aim has been to destroy the Russian fleet, perhaps to take the two points Port Arthur and Vladivostok, and there to await developments. Nothing will tempt Japan to invade Siberia. There will be no imitation of Napoleon's march to Moscow. China is to be left neutral, but Japan's influence must be paramount. Whether a decisive land battle will take place or not, is uncertain. All this was understood some years ago, and the Japanese Government relies on the alliance with England, and on the fair dealing of the United States, to prevent a repetition of the former European coalition which deprived her of the fruits of her victory over China. The terms of peace upon which she will insist will be acceptable, she believes, to both Great Britain and the United States. All of which, if really true, would show that the Mikado and his advisers have very shrewdly read the signs of the times.

*Japanese
Home Affairs.*

In Japan itself, the population is a unit on the question of the war. A special session of the Diet has provided for additional taxation, which will raise \$31,000,000 annually. The banks are authorized to raise money,—which the government may borrow by a scheme of saving debentures,—with lottery drawings. There is also an increase of duty on sugar, silk, kerosene, and alcoholic beverages, and it is reported that even the most poorly paid of government employees have cheerfully consented to a 20 per cent. reduction in their salaries, for the war fund. The semi-centennial celebration of the visit of Commodore Perry to Tokio, a graphic description of which we present on another page of this REVIEW, has been celebrated with enthusiasm throughout Japan. Commodore Perry is the only foreigner to whom a monument has been erected in the



THE MONUMENT TO COMMODORE PERRY AT YOKOHAMA.

empire. One of the features of the celebration was the founding of the Perry Memorial Relief Fund, to which Americans and Japanese are generously contributing, for the relief of destitute families of Japanese soldiers and sailors.

*Unrest
in Korea.*

What Marquis Ito, special high commissioner of Japan, succeeded in doing in Korea has been almost undone by the burning of the Imperial Palace, at Seoul, on April 14. The fire is believed to have been the work of the disaffected elements which oppose submission to Japan. Marquis Ito persuaded the Emperor to initiate reforms in the educational and governmental systems of

Korea. Japan, he informed the Korean Emperor, would lend Korea 5,000,000 yen (about \$2,500,000) to place the finances on a sound basis. With the burning of the palace, however, in which the national archives were lost, affairs were thrown into a rather critical condition. The fire is regarded as a sign of Buddha's wrath against the ruling family, and rioting is reported in the interior. If the Emperor car-



EURCPE: "If you don't stop juggling there, we will all come down!"

From *Caras y Caretas* (Buenos Ayres, Argentina).

ries out his plan of rebuilding the palace on an elaborate scale, it will increase the taxation on the already impoverished and restive provinces. It is announced from Seoul that British and American mining operations will not be interfered with; but the Rev. Wilbur Shearer, presiding elder of the Methodist mission in Korea, declares that missionary work will have to be reconstructed at the end of the war. In the north especially, missions have suffered severely.

*The British
in Tibet.*

It is the misfortune of Tibet to be across the line of Russia's southern and England's northern march. This mysterious country in central Asia (about as large as France and Germany combined) touches British India or its dependencies, and lies directly south of eastern Turkestan. The British claim that the Russians are intriguing to absorb Tibet, and that the safety and progress of their interests in the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang demand that the head-waters of the river, in Tibet, be kept free from Russian control. For their part, the Russians insist that the British are preparing to establish a protectorate over Tibet. A year or so ago, the Indian government invited Tibet to send representatives to a conference for the settlement of certain treaty misunderstandings, and to prevent further border depredations. The Tibetans refused to participate in the conference. A "mission," therefore, was sent into the country, with a large military escort and six cannon, under the command of Colonel Younghusband. The Tibetans were informed that the expedition would not attempt to reach Lassa. At Guru, about half-way from the British Indian border to Lassa, while Colonel Younghusband was attempting to disarm a body of Tibetans, the Sikh troops, under British command, attempted to capture a body of the natives. A fight ensued, in which the English fired upon the Tibetans with their Maxims. The Tibetans, armed only with swords, suffered great loss. The British halted at Gyangze, where a conference is being arranged with the authorities at Lassa.

*Russia
and Tibet.*

Lassa is the residence of the Grand Lama, the head of the Buddhist faith. He possesses the alleged secrets and sacred writings of Buddhism, and heretofore the Tibetans have maintained the absolute inviolability of their capital, even from the Chinese, whose emperor they acknowledge as suzerain. It is really the game of England against Russia. Very quietly, while the rest of the world is busy watching her armies in Manchuria, Russia is advancing southeast over Mongolia and extending her influence to the very gates of the Tibetan capital. There are rumors of an expedition to Yarkand, in Chinese Turkestan, which is the starting-point of the trade routes across the Hindu-Kush Mountains into north-western Tibet. These movements have determined the British Indian government to set in motion a counteracting influence. The real overlord of Tibet—China—is unfortunately unable to defend its claims.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From March 21 to April 20, 1904.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

March 22.—The Senate, in executive session, ratifies the treaty with Cuba, embodying the Platt amendments....The House debates and amends the Post-Office appropriation bill.

March 24.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill....In the House, an amendment to the Post-



A RECENT PORTRAIT OF COUNT LAMSDORFF, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Office appropriation bill to secure an investigation of the department, offered by Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.), is defeated.

March 25.—The Senate takes up the District of Columbia appropriation bill....The House passes the Post-Office appropriation bill.

March 26.—The House begins consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

March 28.—The Senate passes the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

March 30.—In connection with the introduction of the Post-Office appropriation bill in the Senate, Democratic members demand an investigation of the department.

April 1.—The House passes the sundry civil appropriation bill and sends the army appropriation bill back to conference.

April 5.—The House passes the Military Academy appropriation bill.

April 6.—The Senate adopts amendments to the Post-Office appropriation bill relating to the pay and duties of rural carriers....The House sends the fortifications appropriation bill back to conference.

April 7.—The Senate devotes its session to services in memory of Senator Hanna....The House takes up the bill extending the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines.

April 8.—The House passes the bill extending the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines and the bill granting government aid to the Lewis and Clark Exposition.

April 9.—The Senate passes the Philippine shipping and the Lewis and Clark Exposition bills....In the House, Mr. Cockran (Dem., N. Y.) attacks the old-age pension order.

April 11.—In the Senate, the Democrats, led by Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), continue their demands for an investigation of the Post-Office Department.

April 12.—The Senate passes the Post-Office appropriation bill, having voted down the Democratic amendments....In the House, the McCall investigating committee on "charges against members" holds all members of Congress innocent of wrongdoing in connection with Post-Office affairs.

April 13.—The Senate considers the bill providing for the government of the Panama Canal zone....The House takes up the bill relating to Philippine railroads.

April 14.—The House passes the Philippine railroad bill.

April 15.—The Senate passes a bill providing a form of government for the Panama Canal zone.

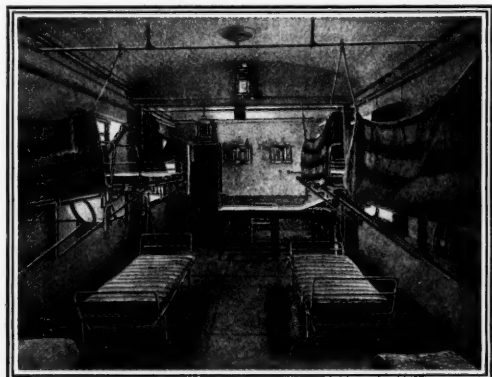
April 18.—The House passes the general deficiency bill, adding, as a rider, the bill to strengthen the Chinese exclusion law.

April 19.—The House passes the bill for the admission of the two new States formed from Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Arizona, and New Mexico.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

March 21.—A caucus of Republican members of Congress chooses thirty-four members of the Congressional campaign committee....The House Committee on the Judiciary votes in favor of the impeachment of Judge Charles Swaine, of the Federal Circuit Court of Florida.

March 22.—Missouri Republicans choose delegates-



INTERIOR OF A RUSSIAN HOSPITAL TRAIN.

at-large to the national convention, and instruct them for Roosevelt. . . . President Roosevelt appoints General Davis governor of the Panama Canal zone and issues instructions to the Isthmian Commission.

March 28.—United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, is found guilty, at St. Louis, of accepting fees to use his influence with the Post-Office Department to prevent a fraud order being issued against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company,—the first instance of the kind in the history of the United States.

April 4.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the coal railroads must answer the questions asked and produce the contracts required by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

April 5.—Chicago votes by an overwhelming majority for the municipal ownership of the street railways (see page 584) Ex-President Cleveland indorses the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency.

April 6.—Pennsylvania Republicans choose delegates to the national convention instructed for Roosevelt. . . . United States Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, convicted of accepting fees for his influence with the Post-Office Department, is sentenced, in the United States District Court at St. Louis, to serve six months in jail and pay a fine of \$2,500. . . . The anti-gambling bill advocated by District Attorney Jerome, of New York, is passed by the State Legislature.

April 7.—Tennessee Republicans nominate Jesse Littleton for governor, and instruct their delegates to the national convention for Roosevelt.

April 12.—New York Republicans "direct" delegates to the national convention to use every effort to secure the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President.

April 14.—West Virginia and Maine Republicans instruct for Roosevelt.

April 15.—Massachusetts Republicans indorse President Roosevelt.

April 18.—New York Democrats, by a vote of 301 to 149, instruct their delegates to vote for the nomination of Judge Alton B. Parker for President.

April 19.—Pennsylvania Democrats refuse to instruct for Parker.

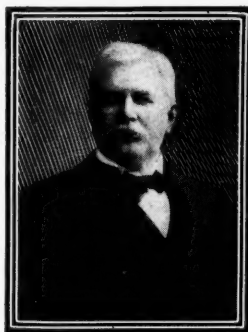
April 20.—Vermont Republicans instruct delegates to the national convention for Roosevelt.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

March 22.—The British Government escapes defeat in the House of Commons on a question of river drainage in Ireland by a majority of only 16 votes. . . . The Austrian Reichsrath adjourns.

March 23.—A special session of the Japanese Diet opens at Tokio.

March 28.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a



DR. A. S. DRAPER.
(Commissioner of Education
of the State of New York
under the new law.)

vote of 316 to 269, passes the bill debarring religious orders from teaching in France.

March 31.—British revenues for the year show a net decrease of \$49,936,405 as compared with the preceding year.

April 1.—Premier Combes orders the removal of religious emblems from the courts of justice in France.

April 12.—The premier of Spain, Señor Maura, is stabbed by an anarchist at Barcelona.

April 13.—The British House of Commons, by a vote of 270 to 61, sanctions the use of Indian troops in Tibet.

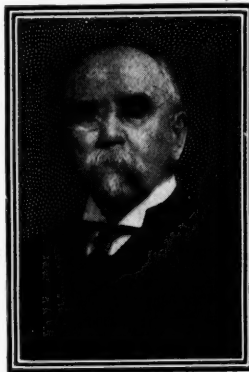
April 19.—The British House of Commons, by small majorities, adopts the government's proposals for additional duties on tea and tobacco.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

March 26.—Emperor William of Germany and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy meet at Naples and express adherence to the triple alliance.

March 31.—It is announced that Italy and Austria have concluded an agreement regarding affairs in the Balkans. . . . The First Civil Tribunal of the Seine, at Paris, decides the suit of Colombia against the Panama Canal Company in favor of the defendants.

April 8.—An Anglo-French colonial treaty, covering all questions in dispute, is signed in London. . . . A Turco-Bulgarian convention is signed at Constantinople.



THE LATE WILLIAM R. GRACE.
(Twice elected mayor of New
York City before its consoli-
dation with Brooklyn.)

April 9.—Lord Lansdowne informs the Russian ambassador to Great Britain that his government will be glad to reopen negotiations with Russia looking to a settlement of all matters in dispute.

April 12.—Chancellor von Bülow speaks in the German Reichstag of Germany's desire to maintain the peace of the world.

April 15.—France and Great Britain protest against duties on textile fabrics in Japan's new tariff.

April 16.—In an opinion rendered to the President, Attorney-General Knox holds that the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States will remain in force after the present treaty between the United States and China expires.

April 19.—The general council of the bar of England adopts a resolution favoring an Anglo-American arbitration treaty.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

March 21.—The reply of the lower house of the Japanese Diet expresses satisfaction that war has been declared. . . . The Japanese occupy Anju and Ping-Yang.

March 22.—There is again severe fighting at Port Arthur; the Japanese bombard the place. . . . The Japanese at Anju are throwing up earthworks.

March 26.—Japanese again attempt to block entrance to Port Arthur; four Japanese are killed and nine wounded.

March 27.—Russians place Newchwang under martial law.

March 28.—Russian forces under General Mistchenkow are defeated in a sharp fight near Chongju and retire in good order.

March 30.—The Japanese Diet passes practically all the war-revenue measures advocated by the government.

March 31.—An American war charity, the Perry Memorial Relief Fund, is organized at Tokio.

April 6.—General Kuropatkin arrives at Newchwang.

April 13.—The Russian battleship *Petropavlovsk* is sunk by a mine or torpedo near the entrance to Port Arthur; Admiral Makaroff and more than five hundred officers and men lose their lives....The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer *Bezstrashni*, while trying to reënter Port Arthur, is cut off by Japanese destroyers and sunk....The Russian battleship *Pobleda* is injured by a mine.

April 15.—Port Arthur is shelled by the Japanese fleet for three hours.

April 19.—Admiral Alexieff asks to be relieved of the viceroyalty in the far East.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

March 29.—The American Hawaiian steamship *Nebraska* completes a voyage of 12,724 nautical miles, from San Diego, Cal., to New York, steaming the entire distance with crude California oil as her only fuel.

March 30.—F. Augustus Heinze is fined \$20,000 in Montana for contempt of court in refusing to permit federal inspectors to enter one of his copper mines to examine the Michael Davitt claim.

March 31.—Tibetans are repulsed by the British force under Colonel Younghusband.

April 1.—Operators and miners in the central coal fields of Pennsylvania come to an agreement by which the men accept a reduction of 6 per cent.

April 11.—German troops near Okahandja, in Southwest Africa, defeat 3,000 Hereros, after a fight of eight hours, losing four killed and eleven wounded.

April 13.—The explosion of a twelve-inch gun on the United States battleship *Missouri*, while engaged in target practice off Pensacola, Fla., kills five officers and twenty-seven enlisted men.

April 14.—The Korean imperial palace at Seoul is destroyed by fire.

April 15.—It is announced at Pittsburg that Andrew

Carnegie has established a fund of \$5,000,000 to provide for those who risk their lives for others, and for the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice their lives for others.

April 19.—Fire in the business district of Toronto causes losses estimated at \$12,000,000.

April 20.—All the state railways of Hungary are tied up by a strike.

OBITUARY.

March 21.—Ex-Mayor William R. Grace, of New York City, 72.

March 24.—Sir Edwin Arnold, the English poet and Oriental scholar, 72.

March 25.—Josef Rebeck, conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra of Berlin, 60....Prof. Carl Schumann, curator of the Royal Botanical Museum, Berlin, 49.

March 26.—Cornelia G. Willis, widow of N. P. Willis, the New England poet, 79.

March 27.—Gen. Thomas O. Osborne, formerly United States minister to Argentina, 75....Thomas Lyman Greene, the financial writer, 53.

March 29.—Gen. William Henry Payne, a distinguished Confederate officer, 74....Burton N. Harrison, secretary to Jefferson Davis during the Civil War, 68....Prof. A. B. Arnold, classical scholar and translator, 85.

April 1.—Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, a well-known writer and reformer, 83....Guy Wetmore Carryl, poet and editor, 81....Ernest E. Russell, formerly editor of *Public Opinion*, 44.

April 2.—John A. Peters, ex-chief justice of the Maine Supreme Court, 82.

April 3.—Rev. William Ruff, D.D., a professor of Franklin and Marshall College and editor of the *Reformed Church Review*, 65....Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, 77.

April 5.—Miss Frances Power Cobbe, the English author and philanthropist, 81....Dr. William Latham, of Indiana, the oldest teacher of the deaf in the United States, 89.

April 7.—Thomas M. Green, a well-known Kentucky editor and historian, 67....Ex-Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, 64.

April 8.—Walter Lee Brown, a well-known chemist, of Evanston, Ill., 50....Father John McQuaid, a well-known American Jesuit, 78....Dennis C. Richnor, United States district attorney, of Utah, 65.

April 9.—Former Queen Isabella of Spain, 74.

April 11.—James W. Hinkley, for several years chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, 54.

April 12.—Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, of Andover Theological Seminary, 74.

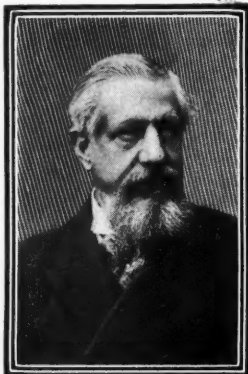
April 13.—Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, 62 (see page 545)....Julian Sturgis, the author, 55.

April 14.—Cardinal Pietro G. M. Clesia, archbishop of Palermo, Italy, 90.

April 16.—George A. Martin, editor of the *New England Farmer*, 73.

April 17.—Samuel Smiles, author of "Self-Help," 92.

April 18.—Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., the distinguished English surgeon, 84.



THE LATE SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

(Author of "The Light of Asia.")

FOREIGN CARTOONS ON CURRENT TOPICS.



THE TIBETAN BURGLARY.—From *Jugend* (Berlin).

THE war that is raging in the far East, where Japan and Russia are contending for the control of Korea, has, naturally enough, diminished the amount of attention that otherwise would have been bestowed upon the remarkable expedition of the British government of India into the mysterious land of Tibet. Furthermore, but for their preoccupation in Manchuria and on the Yellow Sea the Russians would be much more outspoken than they have appeared to be about this British movement. It is reported, however, that they are now moving by way of Chinese Turkestan toward the Tibetan boundary, and that they do not propose to allow the English to steal a march upon them in those altitudinous regions which form the "roof of the world." The German cartoon at the top

of this page represents both England and Russia as burglars who happen to be entering the house of the Grand Lama simultaneously from opposite sides and flash their dark lanterns in each other's faces. The press of India has devoted a great deal of attention to the expedition, and we publish on this page two cartoons from the *Hindi Punch*, of Calcutta. India, in the native press, is represented as a tiger; the yak stands for Tibet.



"TO LASSA."

THE TIBETAN YAK: "Back, I say! I bar all further advances!"

From *Hindi Punch* (Calcutta).



PROTESTING TOO MUCH!

BRUIN: "I say, where the dickens are you taking Master Stripes to?"

LEO: "To Tibet—to the Land of the Lamas!"

BRUIN: "Yes, and what for, pray? Do you know, I've had an eye, too, on that land these many years."

LEO: "Your eye is not my eye. I guess what you mean. But I'm only going there for trade and commerce. Do you see?"

BRUIN: "Ah !!!"

(The Tibet mission is represented as a political and not a military expedition.)

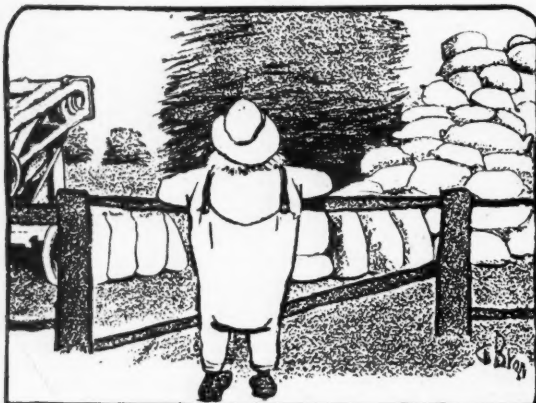
From *Hindi Punch* (Calcutta).



THEIR NEW RESIDENCE.

KING WORKINGMAN (to Queen Workingwoman): "There, my dear, that is to be our home for the future."

From *Punch* (Melbourne).



THE AUSTRALIAN FARMER (contemplating yield): "The gov'ment gives us the seed, we set it, and there's a glorious harvest. I tell you, we're the backbone of the country, we are."—From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



A MEETING.

1. The White G. H. Reid (with dog), whose government demanded that the Australian mail boats should have white stokers exclusively, and who adopted the educational test now in use by the Australian government for the exclusion of colored immigrants from New South Wales. (This gentleman is temporarily dead.)

2. The Black Reid (with dog), who now declares that the exclusion of colored labor from the stoke-holds of Australian mail boats is an outrage.

3. The Yellow Reid (with dog), who now alleges that to keep out colored aliens by an education test is a disgrace.

From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



THE NEW BRITISH MINER.

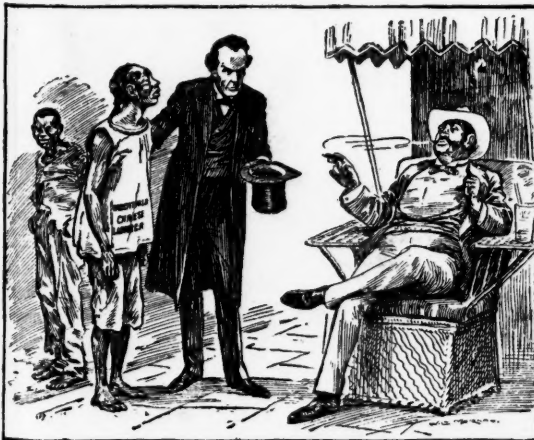
From the *Morning Leader* (Melbourne).

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.—From the *South African Review*.

Readers in the United States have scarcely realized the extent to which problems of race and labor have lately been absorbing attention in large portions of the British Empire. In South Africa, for example, where the underlying motive of the recent war was to get control of the gold mines of the Rand, it has been found impossible, for lack of labor, to restore prosperity to the mining interests. Accordingly, Lord Milner's Transvaal government has shocked British tradition by authorizing the importation of indentured Chinese coolies to work the mines, and these, for a term of years, will be held in slavery. The cartoon at the top of this page, from the *South African Review*, ex-

presses the opinion that prevailed. South Africa had to admit the Chinaman or take a plunge into financial ruin. Mr. Lyttelton, who has succeeded Joseph Chamberlain as colonial minister at London, has accepted the view of Lord Milner and the magnates of the Johannesburg gold fields, and it is to this that the cartoons at the bottom of this page refer.

On the page that faces this are several cartoons from Australia, where, in the recent Parliamentary election, the balance of power has been secured by representatives of organized labor. Nowhere else in the world has there been manifested so grim a determination to maintain a white man's country as in Australia. It is the paradise of trade-unionism, and Chinese, Hindus, and negroes are not allowed within the pale.



THE R. D LORD'S AGENT.

The Colonial Secretary presents Ah Sin.
From the *Daily Chronicle* (London).



BRITISH LION CHINESE STYLE.

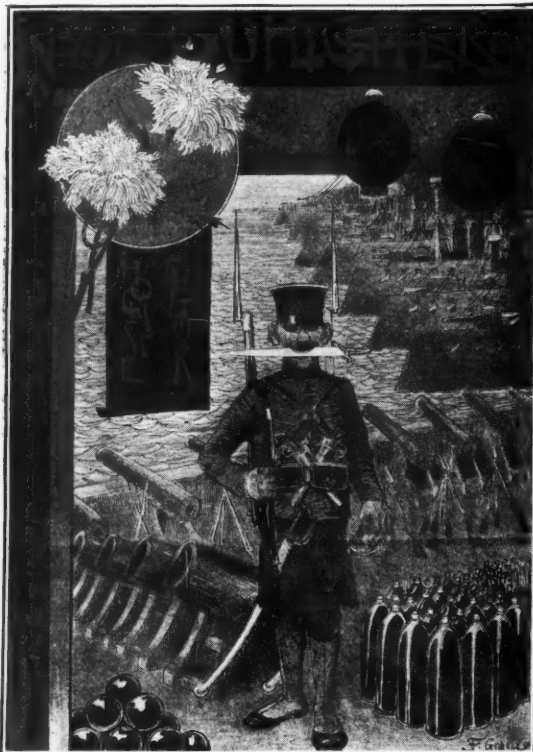
COLONIAL SECRETARY: "You'll find it very becoming to you, sir."—From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



"How long will the war last?"
 "Until July, when the great powers will have completed
 their armaments."—From *Grelot* (Paris).



THE CZAR AND THE ANGEL OF PEACE.
 From *Simplicissimus* (Berlin).



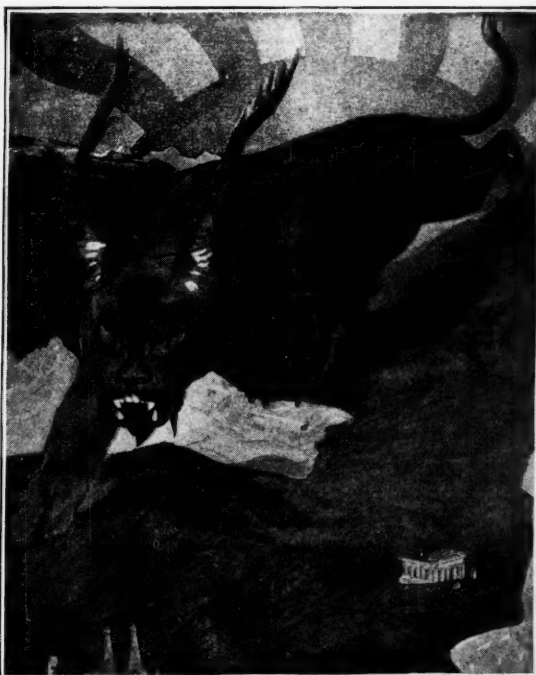
WHO DARES TO MAINTAIN NOW THAT JAPAN IS ONLY HALF
 CIVILIZED?
 From *Neue Gllhlichter* (Vienna).



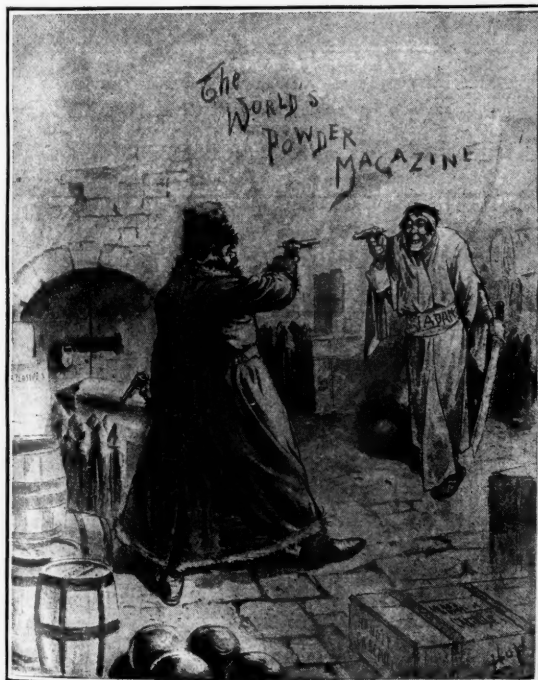
THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.
 Supremacy in the East or bankruptcy.
 From *Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).



GOOD APPETITE!—From *Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).



THE YELLOW DANGER.—From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).



"A NICE PLACE TO FIGHT A DUEL."
The world's powder magazine.
From the *Bulletin* (Sydney).



NICHOLAS CAN ALSO DO OTHER THINGS.
(He seems to be painting the Angel of Peace black.)
From *Wahre Jacob* (Berlin).



NEUTRALITY: A CONTINENTAL VIEW.

"Very good, gentlemen. Only remain as neutral as up to the present."

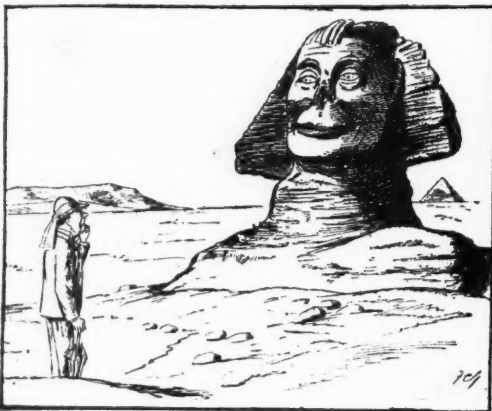
From *Neue Glühlichter* (Vienna).



THE BATTLE WITH THE CARICATURE PAPERS IN GERMANY.

(The cartoon paper *Simplicissimus* was suspended by the government.)

From *Lustige Blätter* (Berlin).

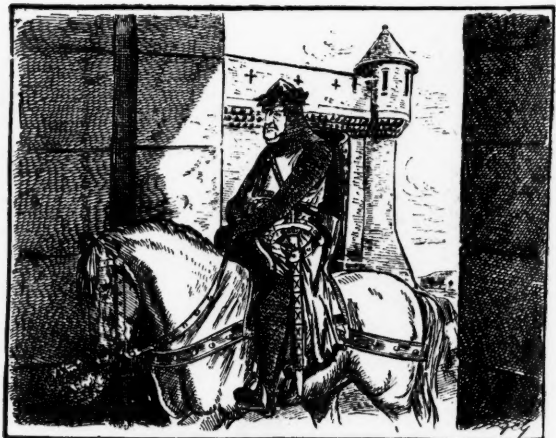


SPHINX: "What's the difference between you and the first Joseph?"

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: "Give it up."

SPHINX: "The first Joseph was put in a hole by his brethren—you've put your brethren in one."

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



"THE OLD CRUSADER."

Sir William Harcourt will not seek reflection after the present Parliament.

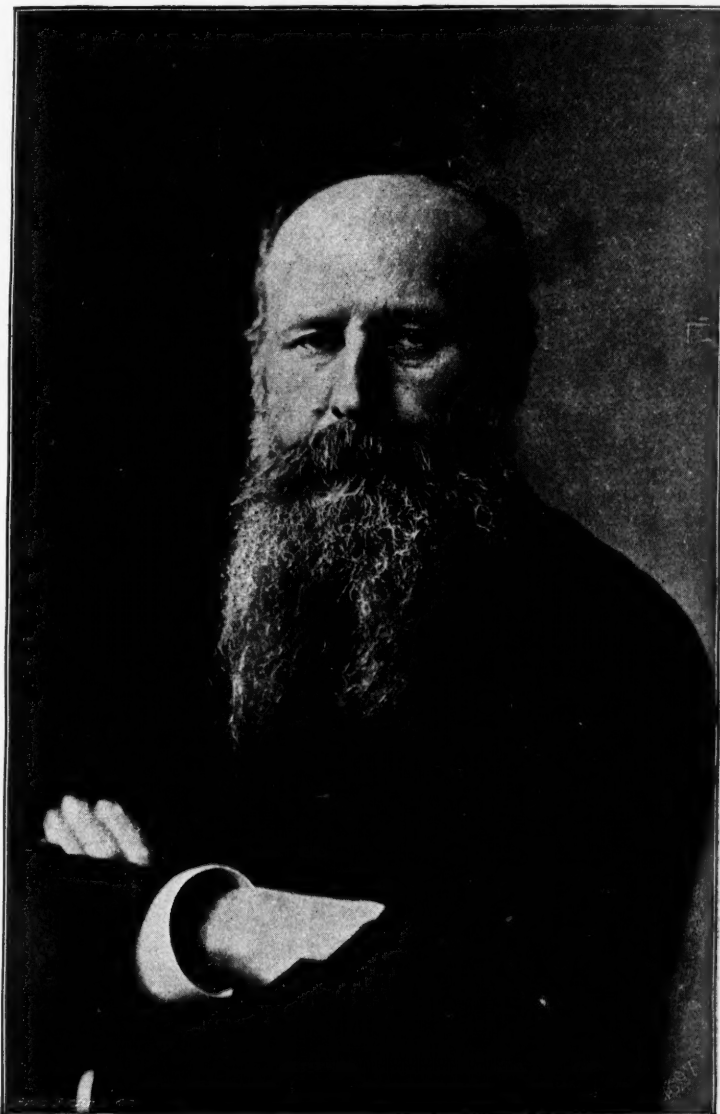
From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).

VERESTCHAGIN, PAINTER OF WAR.

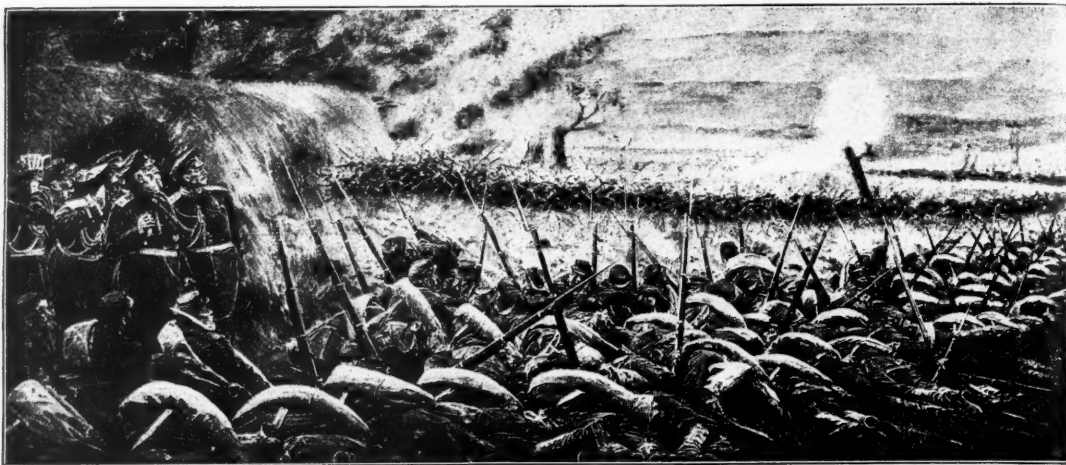
VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, the best known of Russian artists, won his fame throughout Europe and this country less on account of the technique of his pictures than of the subjects he painted. Russian by birth, by education, by habit of thought, and by keenness of sympathy with the sufferings of humanity, he is Russian also in the terrible fidelity with which he expresses the tragedy of things. There is a greatness and a simplicity in his paintings which appeal to every one. We may shudder at them, but they speak, they arrest us; if we try to turn from them, they strike us full in the face and compel our attention. Verestchagin painted war because he had himself been a warrior. He was a soldier-artist,—a man who became a soldier for the sake of his art, and who used his art in order to teach the world the truth about soldiering.

There is seldom any actual fighting in the canvases of Verestchagin. This is in accordance with a theory to which he held all his life. He did not believe in depicting only the dramatic moments of war. If we reckon up the time spent in any war, he was fond of saying, we will find that by far the greatest part of the campaign is spent in suffering, great hardships, heavy labor, and miseries. "Weeks are spent in marching in blazing suns, in clouds of dust, or in toiling through mud while the rains drench you to the skin. War means hunger, thirst, sickness, the pain of wounds, privations of all kinds,—a reversion to the conditions of savage exist-

ence. All these things last for days, for weeks, for months, while the time that is passed in actual fighting is but a few hours. Why, then, should we, in painting war, devote our attention exclusively to these moments of excitement and



VASSILI VERESTCHAGIN, THE RUSSIAN ARTIST WHO PERISHED IN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BATTLESHIP "PETROPAYLOVSK" ON APRIL 13.



THE FOREFRONT OF THE ATTACK.

(One of Verestchagin's pictures of the war with Turkey.)

ignore the dull, grim realities that make up the life of a soldier on campaign?"

HOW HE PAINTED NAPOLEON.

In his pictures of the French invasion of Russia, especially, has he carried out this theory. His object was to paint Napoleon, not as an aureoled God of War, the majestic and idealized hero of French legend, but the man as he actually was when confronted by the extremities of cold and the searching ordeal of defeat. Compare Verestchagin's Napoleon in retreat with the figure that appears in the famous picture in the Louvre, and you will see the difference between war as it is and war as it pleases the artistic flatterers of the God of War to represent it. In the departure of Napoleon from the burning Moscow, the canvas is heavy with the smoke-cloud and lurid with the flames of the burning city. When the pictures were exhibited at Vienna, the Emperor of Austria asked Verestchagin how he had succeeded in so making his canvas reek, as it were, with the smoke of the burning city. The artist replied that he painted it, like everything else, from fact. A great conflagration broke out some years ago at the city of Brest-Litovsk. The moment the news of the conflagration reached Moscow, Verestchagin packed up his paints and hastened off with his easel and his canvas to the burning city. There he painted the scene exactly as it was, and afterward found no difficulty in reproducing the lurid glow of the conflagration on the canvas devoted to the burning of Moscow. When these pictures were exhibited in France,

they affected some patriots to tears, while others exclaimed that never before had they adequately realized the immense human pathos that underlies the imperial tragedy. "The German Emperor, when he saw the pictures," said Verestchagin, "assured me that, as he had heard, Napoleon wore a huge handkerchief about his head. Why not? Common sense was his forte; and, as he was a native of southern Europe, the cold almost froze the blood in his veins." "Pictures like these," said the Kaiser, "are our best guarantee against war."

THE REAL DEATH OF ONE CALLED A CRIMINAL.

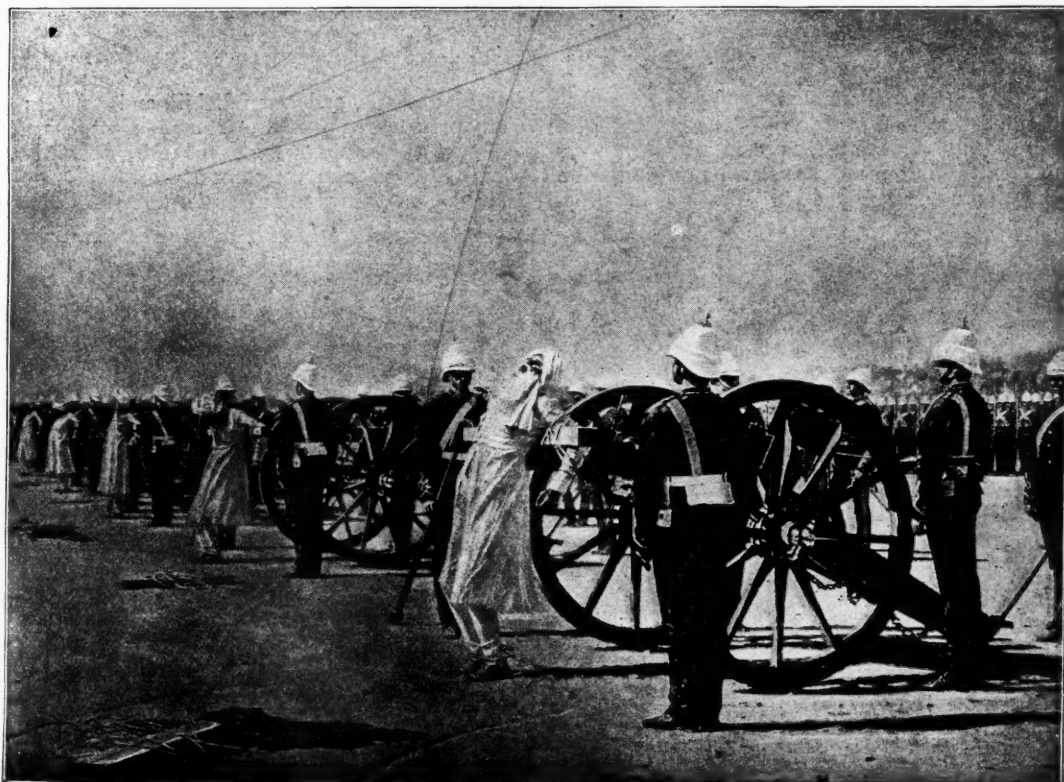
The great trio of paintings, the execution of the Nihilists, the Crucifixion, and blowing Sepoy mutineers from English cannon,—the gallows, the cross, and the cannon,—show the most ignominious death conceivable, in each case inflicted by the government of the day. One of the victims was Jesus Christ, but in the other pictures it is the Christians who were the executioners. Such a crucifixion as it is! You may see painted conceptions of the scene on Calvary by the hundred in all the picture galleries of Europe, but nothing like this. The associations of worship with which Christendom has surrounded the cross render it difficult for us to realize the gallows character of the cross. That comes out clear and strong in Verestchagin's work. The central figure is no glorified divinity, but a poor, haggard, long-haired, bleeding wretch, as no doubt He appeared when all His disciples forsok Him, and fled, and the men of law and order, and the constituted authorities of the day,

congratulated themselves upon having effectually suppressed what was threatening to become a dangerous nuisance. The old painters destroyed the Incarnation in their efforts to represent it. Here at least is the hard-hit Man of Sorrows, who was wounded and bruised and hanged gallow-high amid the mockings of a curious and savage crowd. Verestchagin may not have realized the Crucifixion. He has at least painted a scene which is possible, and done something to bring us back to the actual presence of the Jesus who was put out of the way as a disreputable vagabond and blasphemer in the days of Tiberius. The central fact in the Sepoy execution is the loaded cannon, the writhing victim, and the soldier in uniform, erect and stolid as an automaton, waiting the word of command to blow his helpless captive into a thousand fragments. The strong, bright glare of the Eastern sun brings the horrid group into clear relief. Another moment, and the motionless man in our uniform will pull the string, and— Says M. Verestchagin, "Strange how many English

people resent my having painted this! Some say it never happened. Others, that it is far past, and will never recur. False—false! You did do it, and you will do it again. It is because you do that that you are able to remain!"

AN UNUSUAL EQUIPMENT.

Verestchagin was a remarkable man. Educated with a view to entering the navy, he developed such a talent with his pencil that he abandoned his destined profession and devoted himself to art. While still a young man, he began to travel, and spent several years in wandering throughout Asia. He spoke English excellently, and found himself at home in India. To these circumstances we owe some of his most wonderful pictures of Indian life and scenery; but for the most part he dwelt among his own people in Russian Turkestan, although he traveled far and wide in the debatable borderland which lies between the Chinese Empire and the Russian possessions. There is only one kind of war, he used to say. "War is the antithesis of



AN ENGLISH EXECUTION IN INDIA.

(Blowing Sepoy mutineers from the mouths of cannon.)

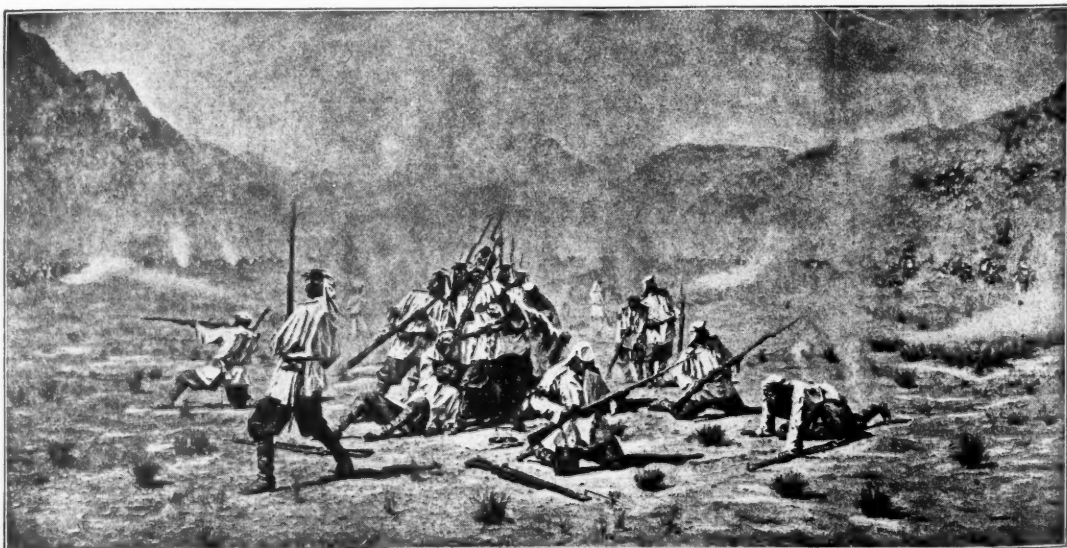


"STEADY! HERE THEY COME."

(An incident of the war in Turkestan.)

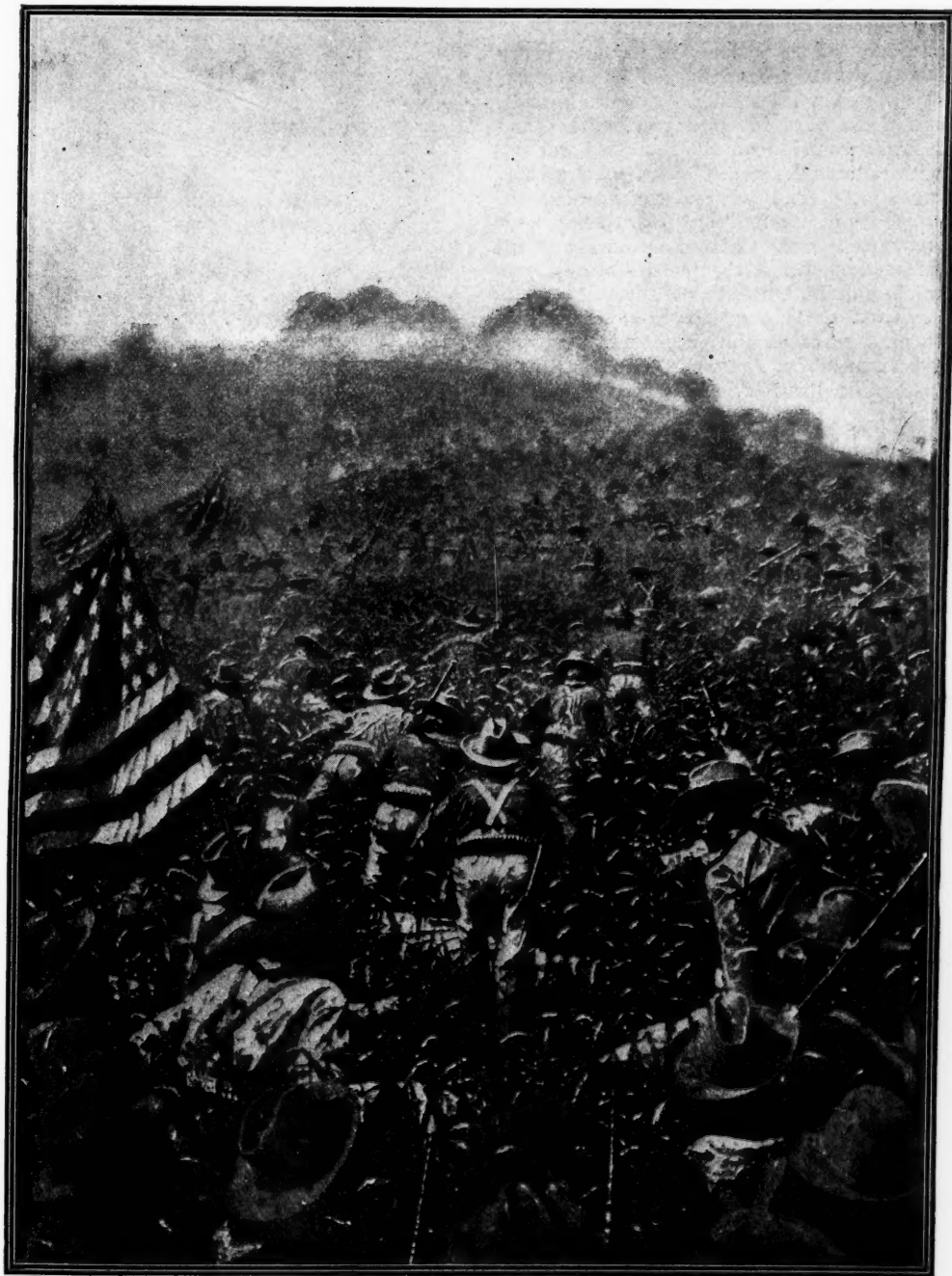
all morality, of all humanity. There never has been but one kind of war since the beginning of the world,—that is the war in which you endeavor to kill or inflict as much suffering upon the enemy as possible, seize as much of his prop-

erty as possible, and wound, kill, and take as many prisoners as possible. It maddens me even to listen to the observations made by drawing-room critics as to my pictures of war. It is not from real soldiers who have seen war that such



SURROUNDED.

(A moment in one of Russia's Central Asian campaigns.)



Copyright, 1902, by H.D. Macdona, New York.

THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL.

(For which President Roosevelt sat.)

criticisms come. I have been through everything, believe me, in my determination to see everything and to know everything connected with warfare. I have taken part in almost every kind of operation. I have charged with infantry, and I have even led soldiers on to the assault. I have taken part in cavalry skirmishes, and when I was wounded on the Danube I was acting with sailors who were blowing up the Turkish monitor." The painter accompanied the British army in its South African campaigns, and took part in the Chinese expedition of the allies in 1900. When the present Russo-Japanese war began, he hurried to the front.

He visited the United States several times, and a number of exhibitions of his paintings have been held in American cities. At the suggestion of President Roosevelt, he visited Cuba, in 1902, to make sketches of the battlefields of Santiago. Later, he painted scenes in a soldier's career in the Philippines. The President sat for him, and the artist produced the great canvas showing Colonel Roosevelt leading the charge of the Rough Riders up San Juan Hill.



THE LETTER HOME.

(One of Verestchagin's famous series of Philippine pictures.)



THE BATTLE OF ZAPOTE BRIDGE.

(Another of the Philippine series.)

VICE-ADMIRAL TOGO: A TYPE OF THE JAPANESE FIGHTING MAN.

BY HIRATA TATSUO.

IN the family of Togo, in the clan of Satsuma, was born a child. His friends gave him the name of Heihachiro. Satsuma is one of the greatest homes of the fighting traditions of the Nippon samurai. Among the men of sword, in a happier day of the Elder Nippon, you need only tell the world that you are a samurai from Satsuma to enthrone yourself upon the crest of your countrymen's esteem as a fighting man. The family name of Togo is nearly as historical as the military genius of the Satsuma clan. It was on the fourteenth day of October, 1857, that the child of fate first opened its eyes. That was just about the time when the New Nippon was making blind gestures in her swaddling-clothes. So, you see, the present commander of Nippon forces on sea and the New Nippon are the children of almost the same cradle.

A little later, Saigo Takamori, the commander of all the imperial forces, led the brocade banners on their all-victorious course into the very heart of the Castle Capital of the Shogun. The chronicles show him to have been the greatest military genius that Nippon has ever produced since the days of Taiko and Iyeyasu. He, too, was a son of Satsuma. And the two families of Saigo and Togo are intimately connected.

Stern fact presents Admiral Togo as nothing more or less than an

admirable type of Nippon's fighting men,—poor in dinner speeches, poorer in the graces of a military "cake walk," and poorer yet in the touches of human weaknesses on the actual field of battle which would afford such delicious opportunity for the editorial critic.

EARLY TRAINING.

Almost from his babyhood, his life was placed upon the altar of militant Nippon. He is one of



VICE-ADMIRAL TOGO.

the first graduates from the first naval academy in Nippon. In those now ancient days, this embryo school was called the Heigakuryo. No one can tell you the extraordinary record he made there—simply because he did not make it. If my memory serves me right, Hira-yama Tojiro, the president of Shosen Gakko, was at the head of the class, and the present minister of the navy, Yamamoto Gombei, ranked sixth. They were nothing more than so many children then. The government sent abroad, at its expense, a number of boys who seemed to give more than a mere promise. Togo Heihachiro, a mere youth, went to the home-land of the greatest navy in the world, shouldering upon his tender years and shoulders the distinction of the chosen few among many samurai youths who were fated to uphold the majesty and dignity of their beloved emperor on sea. The other day, the secretary of the Thames Nautical Training College, in a letter to the press, pointed out the fact that the present admiral of the Nippon fleet had been aboard the *Worcester* in the years 1873 and 1874. Evidently, he did nothing very remarkable on the British training-ship; he was shelved away with the goodly company of a vast number of nice commonplaces "of excellent conduct and very good ability."

On his return, he found that his home-land welcomed him with a huge task. It was nothing less than the creation of a new navy. Even the small and thankless task of translating many a tiresome technical word, without which the science of naval warfare on modern lines could not be communicated to the youths of his country, fell upon him. From the lowest rank, he toiled, always fashioning the destiny of the Nippon navy, and always, mark you, without saying a word.

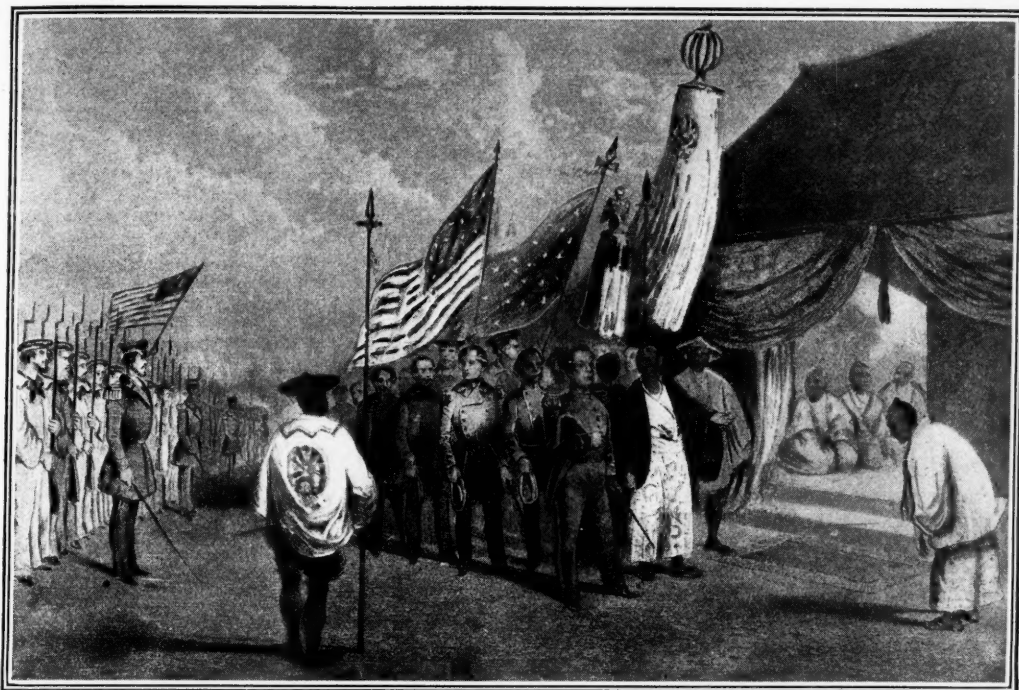
The first time the world heard of him was when he wrote—with an amazing abruptness—the preface to the Chino-Nippon War, on a beautiful fall day, off the Korean littoral. Go into the back yard of history, and in a merry company of Nippon sailors, over their ripening cups of *saké*, you hear the following:

IN THE WAR WITH CHINA.

There were rumors of war in those days. People talked of many things which big China would do to us before breakfast. But nothing definite was known. No one dreamed of such a thing as saying the last word. Suddenly, the *Naniwa* and her sister ships caught sight of the Chinese warships convoying transports. Admiral Togo was on the *Naniwa*. Instructions from his home government? Not a single shadow of it,—at least, as to the definite plan to follow. Some-

thing happened,—some say it was an accident. At any rate, the first thing you saw was that the Chinese warships were taking a wrong direction to get to Korea, and at their top speed. The *Naniwa* signaled the transport to follow the fleet in the direction of Nippon. The *Kowshing* was in charge of an English captain; he was willing to take his orders from the Nippon cruiser squadron. The Chinese officials aboard the ship were entirely too benighted for such a philosophical frame of mind. The world knows what happened. When Admiral Togo fished out the captain of the *Kowshing* from the water, he found an English officer who had been trained upon the same training-ship, the *Worcester*, the old acquaintance of his Thames days. When the news of the sinking of the Chinese transport reached Nippon—and through London, too, it was said—there was an extraordinary session of the cabinet before the throne. The late Marquis Saigo, the brother of the famous commander-in-chief of the men under the brocade banner in the days of restoration, was one of those present. Like most of the Satsuma men, he was rather rich in picturesque brusqueness of speech. He spoke of Admiral Togo as one of his pet boys. He said: "Your majesty, Heihachiro is a fool. He has brought us into an extremely embarrassing position. As for the course to be taken, however, that is compellingly clear. War is the only thing before us." In this manner the sailors under the sun-flag delight to recount the exploits of their beloved commander. History has not taken the trouble to guarantee the fidelity of this story to truth.

As an ornament in my lady's reception, I have a suspicion that the present commander of the Nippon fleet off Port Arthur is too silent, too grimly modest. As for commanding the respect—above all, implicit obedience—and what is more, the heart, of his men, Admiral Togo has no superior. Admiral Ito is a commander with the halo of high-rank superiority, which, nevertheless, is somewhat vague in the eyes of his men. Not that Vice-Admiral Togo does not carry such a halo in the eyes of his worshipers aboard the fighting ships of his majesty. But every one of the sailors of Nippon sees in him something more tangible than the godlike halo of rank and power. He knows that his commander can teach him in his own sphere of activity. Admiral Togo is one of the authors of the new navy of Nippon. He is master of every detail of the profession. There never sailed a more rigorous commander in point of discipline among his men than the admiral whose flag the *Mikasa* is now carrying to fame, with the absolute confidence of his government and his countrymen.



COMMODORE PERRY MEETING THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL COMMISSIONERS AT YOKOHAMA IN 1854.

(The illustrations in this article are reproduced from Commodore Perry's report of "The Expedition to the China Seas and Japan," published by the United States Government in 1856.)

FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN.

BY ADACHI KINOSUKE.

(Managing editor of the *Far East*, a monthly about to be published in New York as a "voice of the Orient.")

IT was July 8, 1853. The shades of evening were already falling across the historic plain of Musashi, upon which stood Yedo in all its glory as the capital city of the Shogun. Slowly, the *Susquehanna* leading the stately procession, the American squadron emerged out of distance and melting mists into the bay of Yedo. No stage, historic or histrionic, has ever seen an entrance quite so dramatic. The effect of it upon the land of our fathers was more than hysterical. The four ships of the American commodore became forty by the time the news reached Yedo; the guns on the ships were reported to be over three hundred, and the number of men over three thousand. Suddenly the castle city of the Shogun turned into a pandemonium. Everywhere you could see the bobbing up and down of topknots upon the heads of distracted men. Mothers rushed frantically about, clutching their babies to their bosoms in the very transport of despair and treading upon one another,—all

bound for nowhere. The din of heavy steel armor and the tread of the two-sworded samurai filled every street; the parade of firemen and war horses did not improve the serenity of the people. Men, with their aged mothers upon their backs, eager to flee somewhere, blocked the roads. And above the eternal tolling of the temple bells and the shrieks of the women, you could hear the loud singing of the ballad of the "Black Ship,"—

"Thro' a black night of cloud and rain,
The Black Ship plies her way—
An alien thing of evil mien—
Across the waters gray."

The consternation which seized the nation was beyond all words,—even beyond the adjectives of the fashionable historical novelists of our day.

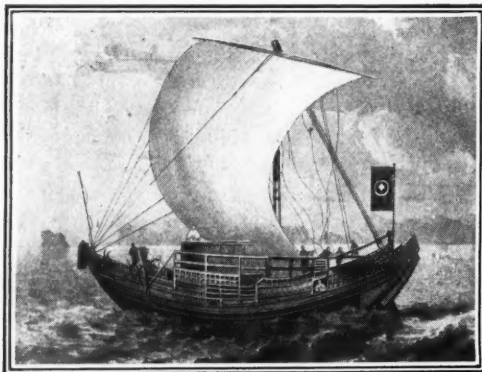
The Japanese navy? It was magnificent for its picturesqueness. Its inspiration was for the decorative artist. The warship was remarkable for its high stern, its sculls dropping down from its sides and stern like so many misplaced tails,

—and it looked for all the world like a baby trireme of Roman days. It was remarkable also for the absence of guns. We had imported guns from our Dutch friends. We had gone far enough to make guns of a wondrous complexion, —and quite a number of them. But not a single one was aboard a ship. We had swords,—the best that the world has ever produced,—and plenty of them. We had arrows without number, but. . . . Many thousand miles of our beautiful coast line was perfectly innocent of forts. Worst of all, we had heard many a wondrous tale of the destructive power of the guns aboard the black ships, and the country, in the words of our historian of the time, was like unto the boiling water in a kettle.

On July 14, 1853, the very friendly letter of the American President Fillmore, addressed to the Emperor of Japan, was delivered, in a very undemocratic gold box of the value of one thousand dollars. No historic document had ever taxed the wits of the Shogun government as this commonplace and peaceful communication. What was to be done? The administration hit on a happy solution? It referred the contents of the letter to the lords of powerful clans and castles throughout the empire, and freely invited a frank expression of opinion from every one. This would throw the responsibility from the shoulders of the Shogun government on to those of the local heads of the clans. The following is the answer from the Prince of Mito, and I reproduce it in full, and at some length, simply because this may be taken to be the expression of one of the most enlightened not only of the princes of the day, but also of all the thinkers of Nippon fifty years ago. He wrote :

OPINION OF "THE OPPOSITION."

There are ten reasons in favor of war (refusal to open the country to foreigners) :



A JAPANESE JUNK OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

1. The annals of our history speak of the exploits of the great, who planted banners on alien soil ; but never has the clash of foreign arms been heard within the precincts of the Land of the Gods. Let not our generation be the first to see the disgrace of a barbarian army on the land where our fathers rest.

2. Notwithstanding the strict interdiction of Christianity, there are those guilty of the heinous crime of professing the doctrines of the evil sect. If now America be once admitted into our favor, the rise of this faith is a matter of certainty.

3. Can it be possible that we should glory in trading our gold, silver, copper, iron, and sundry useful materials for wool, glass, and similar trifling articles? Even the limited trade of the Dutch factory ought to have been stopped.

4. Many a time, recently, has Russia and other countries solicited trade with us, but they have been refused. If America once be permitted the privilege, what excuse is there for not extending the same to other nations?

5. The policy of the barbarians is, first to enter a country for trade, then to introduce their religions, and afterward to stir up strife and contention. Be guided by the experiences two centuries back. Despise not the teachings of the Chinese opium war.

6. The scholars learned in Dutch say that our people should cross the ocean, go to other countries, and engage in active trade. This is all very desirable, provided they be as brave and strong as were their ancestors in olden times, but at present the long-continued peace has incapacitated them for any such activity.

7. The necessity for action against the ships now lying in harbor [the American squadron] has brought the various samurai to the capital from distant quarters. Is it wise to disappoint them?

8. Not only the naval defense of Nagasaki, but all matters relating to foreign affairs, have been intrusted to the two clans of Kuroda and Nabeshima. To hold any conference with a foreign power outside the port of Nagasaki—as has been done this time at Uraga—is to encroach upon their rights and trust. These powerful families will not thankfully accept an intrusion upon their vested authority.

9. The haughty demeanor of the barbarians now at anchorage has provoked even the illiterate populace. If nothing be done to show that the government shares the indignation of the people, they will lose all fear and respect for it.

10. Peace and prosperity of long duration have enervated the knightly spirit, rusted the armor, and blunted the swords of our men. Dulled to ease, when shall they be aroused? Is not the present the most auspicious moment to quicken their martial spirit and sinews?

No one who knows would question the fact that in this the Prince of Mito gave expression to the dominant conviction of the thinking half of the Nippon of fifty years ago.

Put this historic memorial to the Shogun alongside of the editorial in the *Tokio Jiji Shimpō*, quoted elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW, which voices the mind of the thinking Nippon of to-day, as the document of the Prince of Mito did that of his day. There is a

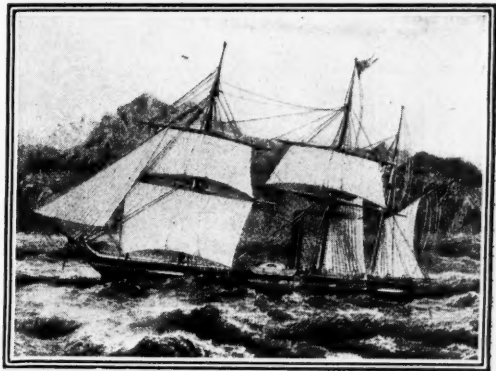
rather striking contrast between them. And yet my friend of seventy years, who is reading the *Jiji* to-day, was already a young man of twenty when the Prince of Mito memorialized the Shogun's advisers. The contrast, however, is not a whit more distinct and subtle or of deeper emphasis than the difference between a high-sterned junk, with crested sails, gay with infinite banners, bright with shining spears and armors and swords, and Admiral Togo's flagship, the *Mikasa*, which enjoys the distinction of being the greatest battleship in commission in the world to-day.

FEUDAL JAPAN.

At the time of Commodore Perry's visit feudalism was in full bloom. The Shogun, at the head of the lords of several castles, held within his hand the actual power of administration under the name of the military regent of the emperor. The country was then divided into sixty-four clans. Every one of them had its own laws, its own prince, its own local government, its own system of currency and of taxation; its own peculiar methods of doing business; its own department of justice, of census, and of public works. Theoretically under one central government of the Shogun, at Yedo, these clans were, in truth, quite independent, in politics and industry, one of the other. A large economic or industrial activity was impossible in the country. The land was held by feudal princes by a sort of legal fiction, and the taxes imposed upon the tillers of the soil were considered as rentals. It is a far cry from the limited monarchy under the present constitution of Nippon, yet our fathers, the men of the Kayei period, are to-day still playing with our own children.

No one seems to celebrate March 13, 1854. But certainly we of Nippon ought to print this day in no too modest red. That was the day when the dwellers of the Land of the Gods beheld for the first time the practical working of a locomotive. On that day, telegraphic wires were stretched for the first time through the air all scented with poetry and tradition. To be sure, the locomotive was an exaggerated toy, nothing more, and the telegraph wires did not go beyond a mile or two, but they were perfect patterns of the real. That was the day set aside for the landing and exhibition of the presents from the United States Government to the imperial court of Nippon. The chronicler of the Perry expedition entered the following for the historic day:

The telegraphic apparatus. . . . was soon in working order. . . . When communication was opened up be-



COMMODORE PERRY'S LARGEST SHIP, THE "MISSISSIPPI."

tween the operators at each extremity, the Japanese watched with intense curiosity the *modus operandi*, and were greatly amazed to find that, in an instant of time, messages were conveyed in the English, Dutch, and Japanese languages from building to building. Day after day the dignitaries gathered, and eagerly beseeching the operators to work the telegraph, watched with unabated interest the sending and receiving of messages. . . . Nor did the railway, with its Lilliputian locomotive, car, and tender, excite less interest. All the parts of the mechanism were perfect, and the car was a most tasteful specimen of workmanship.

PROGRESS OF HALF A CENTURY.

And this, think of it,—just on the other side of half a century! Not a single inch of rail in all the empire of Nippon then. In fact, it was in 1872 that the first eighteen miles of railway were opened for traffic. In 1903, there were 4,237 miles actually in operation, with the daily earning per mile as high as 79 yen and 49 sen. The toy locomotives and carriages of Perry's day waxed strong and multiplied to 1,427 engines, 4,864 passenger coaches, and 21,505 freight cars. In the fiscal year of 1901–1902, the number of passengers carried reached 111,211,208, and 14,409,752 tons of freight were transported. The little telegraph line between two houses in Kanagawa, which took the breath away from our good fathers fifty years ago, grew to 84,000 miles of wire in 1903, with 2,198 offices scattered throughout the land. The telephone system, which saw its light in our country for the first time in 1890, has outgrown the telegraph in mileage. In 1903, there were over 108,000 miles of it in the country. In the days of Perry, not one steamer was upon the Orient seas or any other seas under the Nippon flag. In 1901, we had 5,415 vessels, sail and steam, of the European pattern, with a gross tonnage of 919,968. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha alone owned seventy steamers in 1901, of the tonnage

of 221,871. You see, then, that the development of our mercantile marine has not been a step behind that of our navy, with which the present war has made you familiar.

When the American squadron was cutting the virgin wake in the waters of Yedo Bay, our foreign commerce was limited to dealings with the Dutch. It was an entertaining joke. No serious-minded person seems to have taken the trouble of chronicling the amount of business done. That joke, however, developed into a rather serious affair in 1902. In that year, our foreign trade amounted to the modest sum of 530,034,324 yen. In the same year, no less than 6,211 steamers, with a tonnage of 11,399,415, entered our ports from foreign countries.

It has been a remarkable commercial and industrial development, that of Nippon, within the past fifty years. Something even more marvelous than this, however, can be seen in the flowering of the intellectual life of the New Nippon.

YOSHIDA SHOIN, HERO AND MARTYR.

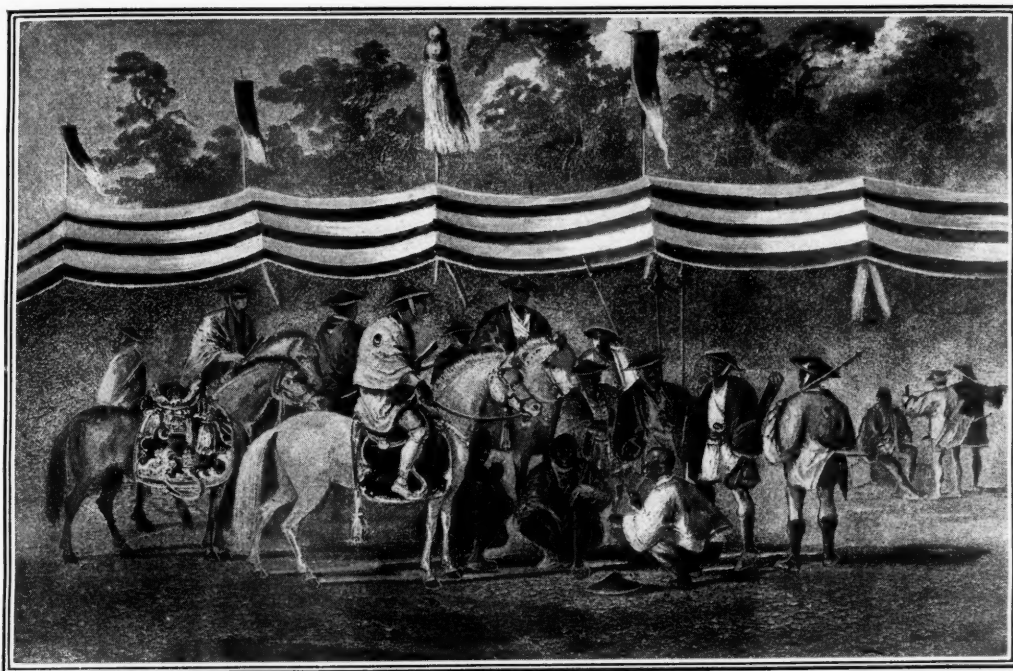
There was mild excitement on board the American squadron, then off Uraga, at the unearthly hour of 2 o'clock in the morning of April 25, 1854. The officer of the midwatch on the *Mississippi* heard a voice from a boat alongside. Presently he saw, climbing up the ladder, two young samurai. Without understanding a word, the officer, nevertheless, saw very well that these boys wished to remain on board the ship. He turned them over to the flagship of the commodore. As soon as they reached the *Susquehanna* the boys cut their boat adrift, and, gaining the deck, begged for an interview with the high admiral of the American squadron. Through the interpreter, they told the Americans the story of their dream, which meant to them more than life, and of their ambition to open their eyes upon a wider horizon than that which hemmed in the sixty provinces of Nippon. Nothing would have pleased the commodore more than to be able to take these young men, who carried upon their faces the marks of gentle birth and an uncommon highness of mind, back to his native land as the first and pleasing fruit from the successful and fruitful negotiation which he had just concluded. At the same time, he was very well aware of the laws of the land. He knew that the government of the Shogun punished with severe penalties those natives who ventured abroad. He was on friendly terms with the government of the Shogun; it was certainly not wise for him to help any one break the laws of the country. When they were refused, the young samurai told the Americans pointedly that their return to their native shore

meant sure death for them,—the government's sentence would be capital punishment. The American officers, however, could not conceive of such a thing as punishing so laudable an undertaking as that of braving unknown waters, that one might study the institutions of the world, with beheading. So the two boys were sent ashore. The very following morning they were state prisoners behind iron bars. A few days later, some American officers, in their wanderings through the village of Uraga, happened to find themselves in front of narrow, cage-like apartments. It was the prison. They saw the two young samurai behind the bars. One of them wrote upon a piece of board a few sentences and handed it to the Americans. It read:

When a hero fails in his purpose, his acts are then regarded as those of a villain and a robber. In public we have been seized and pinioned and caged for many days. The village elders and head men treat us disdainfully, their oppressions being grievous indeed. Therefore, looking up while yet we have nothing wherewith to reproach ourselves, it must now be seen whether a hero will prove himself to be one indeed. Regarding the liberty of going through the sixty states as not enough for our desires, we wished to make the circuit of the five great continents. This was our hearts' wish for a long time. Suddenly our plans are defeated, and we find ourselves in a half-sized house, where eating, resting, sitting, and sleeping are difficult. Weeping, we seem as fools; laughing, as rogues. Silent we can only be.

A NATIONAL SCHOOLMASTER.

The author of this now historic document, worthy of the best traditions of Rome and of Sparta, was named Yoshida Torajiro, but he is better known among his countrymen as Yoshida Shoin. He was handed over to the lord of his own clan, in the castle town of Hagi, on the Sea of Nippon, to be guarded as a state prisoner awaiting the sword of the headsman at Yedo. In this manner he was confined for more than five years. The lord of his clan was friendly to him, and he was given a little cottage under the pine. It was there that he gathered together a number of young boys of the clan of Choshu and taught them. This school passed into history under the name of Matsushita Gijiku—the School Under the Pine. "He did not teach us exactly," said one of his boys, who, in later years, filled cabinet positions many times over,—“he simply gave himself unto us.” The cottage was not big; you could pack the whole thing, roof and all, into your drawing-room. But the boys who had gone to school there have been filling the entire front of the stage of the New Nippon. Marquis Ito Hirobumi was the janitor of that school, and Kido Koin (and we



JAPANESE SOLDIERS FIFTY YEARS AGO.

never think of adding titles to his name, on the same principle that we never think of saying Mr. Plato or General Napoleon), by far the greatest constructive genius among the statesmen of the New Nippon, was the eldest of those boys. The Shogun's administration beheaded the man whom Marquis Ito always calls the Great Master, upon the plain of Musashi, a little out of the city of Yedo. Upon the spot where he fell, however, you can see a shrine to-day.

What would have happened had Commodore Perry brought those two boys over to the United States is a big enough theme for the gods to speculate upon. It is quite enough for us to know that the constitution of the enlightened reign of Meiji was given to us through the hands and brain of one of the boys in whom the great soul of Yoshida Shojin found a partial avatar. And the history of the statesmanship in Nippon is not one to be ashamed of. In an ordinary lifetime of an ordinary man, the land in which the flower of youth was drunk with the heady wine of the doctrine of the Jo-i (Sweep-Away-the-Foreign-Barbarian) is now taking arms against the nightmare ambitions of the greatest despotic power on earth. The hermit

nation on the off edge of the Orient seas of fifty years ago has already taken the torch of liberal progress from your American hands, and is bearing it to the heart of Asia. In a calmer day the historian would doubtless say that, from a larger viewpoint, the present struggle of Nippon is remarkable more for what it would accomplish for Anglo-American supremacy in Oriental civilization and trade than as the life-and-death struggle of a nation.

THE PURPOSES AND AIMS OF JAPAN.

It is a twice-told tale with you, that all that Nippon wants in Manchuria and Korea is an open field wherein any one,—be he white, black, or yellow; be he Christian or heathen,—may run a commercial race in which the best man shall win. That is exactly what you want,—you and England. To develop Manchuria and Korea, and fortify them against such a neighbor as Russia, is utterly beyond the financial ability of Nippon,—even if she wished to do so. Years ago, when we were young and foolish, Nippon used to dream of territorial expansion. To-day, somewhat wiser, she only cares for commercial conquest pure and simple.

TORPEDOES AND TORPEDO WARFARE.

BY HUDSON MAXIM.

[Mr. Hudson Maxim, the well-known inventor of Maximite, and one of the inventors of smokeless gunpowder, has devoted his time recently to the improvement of the locomotive power of the Whitehead torpedo. He has an extensive experimental plant at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., where this work is carried on. The tests so far made indicate that his invention will make practicable a speed of over forty miles an hour for an automobile torpedo on a run of several miles. The following article gives an account of the present state of the torpedo art, as practised in the Russo-Japanese war, and shows the tremendous advantage that will result from any great increase in speed and range of the Whitehead torpedo.—THE EDITOR.]

THE brilliant successes of the Japanese navy in the present war have been due principally to the efficient use of one of the best torpedo flotillas that has ever been constructed. Such a series of successful attacks by the little boats of a little empire upon the giant battle-ships of an enormous empire has aroused the interest of the world in the mechanism and operation of the engines of war by which so great destruction has been wrought.

The automobile torpedo, which in its action upon the greatest war vessels has been compared to the stone and sling of David, is no simple device. It is the product of the inventive genius of many minds, studying and experimenting in different countries for more than a hundred years. It remained for the Japanese, however, to demonstrate in actual warfare the terrible efficiency of the torpedo inventions which have been designed and constructed by other nations, and the latest type of which has been liberally ordered by the Japanese Government in the formation of her present splendid navy.

Although torpedo-boat service is the most dangerous and discomfiting of all naval assignments, yet such is the unrivaled effectiveness of the work of automobile torpedoes that some of the highest officers of the Japanese navy begged for commands in the torpedo flotilla.

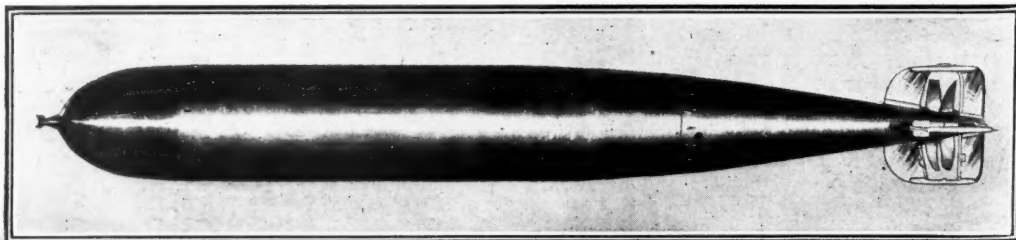
The destruction of Russian warships by the Japanese torpedo boats, which was the beginning of the war, and which apparently culminated in the terrible disaster to the *Petropavlovsk*, April 13, was not the result of accident, and was not due

to exceptional skill on the part of the Japanese naval officers, but was due mainly to the high efficiency to which this branch of naval service has been brought by civilized nations. But it is true that the Japanese probably more fully appreciated the value and advantages of this branch of the service than any other nation.

In order to be a competent torpedo warsman, it is necessary to be possessed of a peculiarly dare-devil disposition, and one must be so constituted as to find comfort in a very strenuous life, and one fraught with many hard knocks. The torpedo-boat warrior is exposed to the buffeting elements,—his little craft is tossed about like an egg-shell. It is built for speed; and as it is propelled through the water by its powerful engines at a railroad pace, cutting clean through the mountainous seas, the crew is subjected to a variety of experiences quite incomprehensible to a landsman, and not easily appreciated by those whose knowledge of the sea has been obtained by crossing the ocean on a great liner.

The torpedo warsman must be abroad in the night and the storm, for such is the best time to steal unawares upon some giant battleship of the enemy and sink her. But there are two sources of weakness in his system which serve to betray him to the enemy. The first is the terrible searchlight of the enemy, and the second is the glow of his own funnels venting the great furnaces under his boilers.

Since the duration of exposure to the enemy's fire is inversely as the speed of the torpedo boat in approaching the ship to be attacked, and



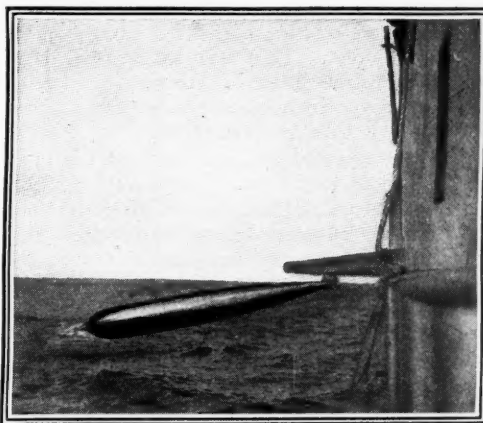
A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO WITH WAR HEAD READY FOR BUSINESS.

since the liability of being hit at any moment is also lessened by rapidity of motion, it is evident that the torpedo boat must seek safety in the greatest possible speed, and must take its chances in running the gantlet of the enemy's fire in order to get within range and launch its torpedoes.

The instant the torpedo boat is sighted by a battleship, it is met with a perfect hail-storm of missiles of all sizes, which makes the water fairly boil about it. Just as the modern soldier, who no longer wears armored protection, must trust to chance in charging through a zone of exposure, so must the torpedo boat trust to chance, for it is not built to offer any resistance whatever to even the smallest shot.

The question naturally arises—is not the torpedo boat subjected to far greater risk than the battleship, and is it not much more likely to be destroyed, with the loss of all on board, than the larger and more substantial battleship and cruiser? The answer is, certainly the risk is considerably greater to the torpedo boat, but the battleship costs six millions of dollars, and may have a thousand men on board, while the torpedo boat may cost not more than one-fiftieth as much, and may not have one-fiftieth part as many men on board. In other words, fifty torpedo boats may be built and manned at no greater expense than a single battleship. Consequently, fifty torpedo boats may be destroyed, with the loss of all on board, in order to sink a single battleship, and the loss be equal to both sides, while if two battleships can be sunk by the sacrifice of fifty torpedo boats, the torpedo flotilla has won a decided victory. As a matter of fact, it is probable that in actual warfare not more than ten torpedo boats, on the average, would be destroyed by battleships for every battleship sunk by them. This means that the present torpedo system is five times as efficient as the battleship.

Hundreds of torpedo boats have been constructed for the navies of Europe. The danger from these little hornets of the sea was so evident that torpedo boats of a larger size were built especially to destroy the smaller ones of the enemy. These larger boats are called torpedo-boat catchers or torpedo-boat destroyers. They are provided with much more powerful



DELIVERING A TORPEDO.

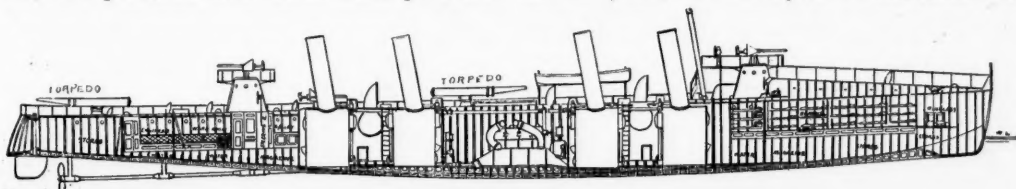
engines, and are made to travel at considerably greater speed, while they carry a powerful armament of quick-firing guns.

In South Africa, there is a fly known as the tsetse fly, whose bite is sure death to the ox. Imagine an ox attacked by fifty such flies at one time. What chance would he have for his life, armed with but his head and tail to keep them off? Twenty-five hundred torpedoes can be provided at the cost of a single battleship, any one of which, should it reach her, will send her to the bottom. It is obvious that a battleship, attacked simultaneously by a dozen such enemies, would be as unable to protect herself with her guns as is the ox to protect itself against the tsetse fly by the switch of its tail.

A review of the history of torpedo invention and warfare affords ground for the belief that there is still room for other improvements in the torpedo itself, and that the result will be to further limit the field of usefulness of the modern battleship.

Capt. David Bushnell, an American engineer officer of the Revolution, designed a submarine torpedo boat for use against the English ships. A practical trial of the boat was made in 1776, in an attack against the *Eagle*, the flagship of Lord Howe, lying in New York Harbor, and the vessel narrowly escaped destruction.

Twenty years later, Robert Fulton produced similar plans, and attempted to introduce sub-



From the *Scientific American*.

VERTICAL SECTION OF A TORPEDO BOAT.

marine warfare in the French navy. The *Nautilus*, designed by him, blew up a launch in the harbor of Brest. This was in August, 1801, and is the first instance known, of a vessel being destroyed by a submarine explosive. Notwithstanding this successful test, the torpedo project was rejected by the French and later by the English Government. Fulton returned, disappointed, to the United States, where he made some further successful experiments, and then elaborated a project for four classes of torpedoes,—namely, buoyant mines, line torpedoes, harpoon torpedoes, and block-ship torpedoes. These carefully prepared plans were offered to the United States Government, but were rejected. The system in use at the present time includes all these devices except the third, which shows how far Fulton was in advance of his age. In 1829, Col. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, inventor of the Colt revolver, began making torpedo experiments, and after years of labor worked out a system of electrically operated submarine mines. He destroyed several vessels at anchor, and finally, April 13, 1843, accomplished the feat of blowing up a brig under full sail on the Potomac from a station five miles distant. This achievement was witnessed by President Tyler and many members of Congress; but Colt was also too far ahead of his time, and his plans were likewise ultimately rejected by the Government.

Submarine mines were first used in actual warfare in the Schleswig-Holstein rebellion of 1848, when the harbor of Kiel was protected by them. In 1859, Venice was protected by a more elaborate system of submarine mines, but its effectiveness was not tested.

During the American Civil War, submarine torpedoes were extensively used by the Confederates, and for the first time in history became an actual factor in war. Seven Union ironclads, thirteen wooden war vessels, and seven army transports were destroyed by torpedoes, and eight other vessels more or less injured. The Confederates lost four vessels by their own mines, and the *Albemarle*, a fine ironclad, by the daring exploit of Lieutenant Cushing, who used a spar torpedo. The details of the Confederate torpedo system were published shortly after the adoption of torpedoes by European nations. A few years later, Captain Whitehead, of the Austrian navy, invented the automobile torpedo, which has since been adopted by the principal maritime nations of the world. England was early to recognize the tremendous advantage of this invention, and purchased the right to use it in 1871.

In the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, the Russians made considerable use of torpedoes,

but chiefly for the defense of their harbors. They used a Whitehead automobile torpedo at Batum, January 25, 1878, to sink one of the enemy's vessels. This was the first successful test of this machine in war, and it has ever since had a foremost place among such naval weapons.

During the war between France and China, in 1884, the *Yang-Woo* was attacked and destroyed by an outrigger torpedo.

During the war between China and Japan, in 1894-95, the Japanese made an attack on Wei-Hai-Wei, during which their torpedo flotilla entered the harbor on two successive nights and succeeded in sinking several vessels, two of which were armored ships.

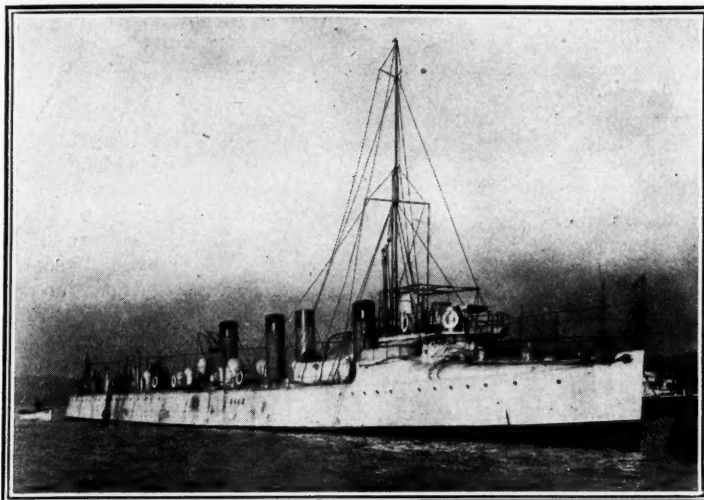
The destruction of the United States battleship *Maine*, in Havana harbor, before the Spanish-American War, and the destruction, last month, of the *Petropavlovsk*, are the most striking examples of the terrible power of submarine mines and torpedoes.

During the Spanish-American War, the United States torpedo boats were used only defensively, and to help in bottling Cervera's fleet. Since the battleships waiting for the fight with Cervera's fleet were well equipped with big guns and ammunition, it was deemed best by Captain Mahan and the War Board not to try any experiments by offensive operations with the torpedo boats. The result was sufficiently brilliant to justify their judgment, but it is generally admitted that the United States lost a rare opportunity to advance the art of torpedo warfare.

During the first week of the present Russo-Japanese war, eleven Russian vessels were destroyed or disabled, and it is believed that the larger part of this destruction was wrought by torpedoes. The Japanese navy has a splendid modern flotilla of torpedo boats, consisting of thirty-five boats of the second class, thirty-eight of the first class, and twenty torpedo-boat destroyers having an average speed of about thirty-one knots. These ninety-three boats have a total displacement of 14,163 tons.

The Russian navy is also very well equipped with torpedo boats, but for some reason they are not being used, so far as known from press reports. The Russian flotilla consists of twelve boats of the second class, fifty-four boats of the first class, and twenty destroyers. These eighty-six torpedo boats are all modern, and have a total displacement of 13,000 tons. Russia also has one hundred old torpedo boats which are classed as obsolete.

The Japanese Government has kept well abreast of the times in arms and equipments. Torpedo warfare appears to have especially appealed to the Japanese mind, and some of their



From the *Scientific American*.

THE JAPANESE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "SHIRAKUMO."

torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers are among the finest in the world. Take the *Shirakumo* and the *Asashio*, for example. They have each a length of 215 feet 9 inches, a beam of 18 feet 4 inches, and their draught is 8 feet 4 inches. At their official trials they obtained a speed of 31.74 knots, with indicated horse-power of more than 7,000. Their armament consists of 1.75 mm. quick-firing guns, mounted on a conning-tower, and 5.57 mm. quick-firing guns on the main deck, four of which have wide training angles on the broadside, and one aft has a broadside and stern-fire training. The amount of ammunition supplied to a gun is the same as that supplied to the thirty-knot English destroyers, while that for smaller guns is four times that assigned to the English boats.

Their crew consists of sixty men and officers, the former being berthed forward of the machinery space, while the petty and chief officers are abaft that space.

Their boilers are protected by coal in wing bunkers, and their engines, of which there are two, as these boats have twin screws, are of triple-expansion type.

Having two sets of boilers and two sets of engines, even if one compartment were flooded and one engine or boiler rendered useless, it would still be possible for a crippled boat to make good its escape. The greatest danger, of course, lies in the fact that the range at which a torpedo can be discharged with reasonable prospects of a hit is only about half a mile, and that is well within the range of even the smallest guns on either battleship or cruiser. Each boat

carries about twelve Whitehead torpedoes. Each torpedo is worth \$3,000. Torpedo boats and torpedoboat destroyers cost all the way from \$50,000 to \$250,000.

And what is the Whitehead torpedo, for the carriage and firing of which so many hundreds of boats have been expressly built, and which, in the opinion of some experts, is destined to drive battleships from the seas and make them relics of the past? The popular idea of this machine is a cigar-shaped tube filled with dynamite, which is fired from one ship to another. The shape of the machine is sufficiently familiar from illustrations, but that the tube contains consider-

able delicate mechanism may be judged from the fact that in its operation it is the most wonderful fighting-machine ever devised.

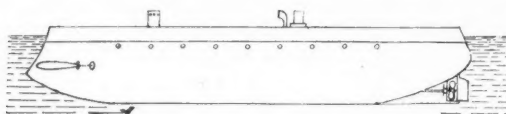
The Whitehead torpedo can be set to explode after a definite time, or after the run of a certain distance, but it is generally set to explode on impact. It may be set to travel at a uniform speed the whole of its range, and at a uniform depth below the surface, and in a constant direction. It may also be set, if desired, to run at some predetermined variable speed, depth, and direction. It can also be set so that in the event of not striking the ship aimed at, it will stop at the end of its range and sink. It can also be set to stop at any distance within the limits of its range, rise to the surface, and float.

The Whitehead torpedo, built for the United States Government, is made chiefly of steel, and nearly in the shape of a porpoise. Its greatest diameter is nearly eighteen inches. It is made in two sizes or lengths of about twelve feet and seventeen feet, respectively. The weight of the shorter one, ready for discharge, is nearly half a ton. As constructed by the E. W. Bliss Company, of Brooklyn, these torpedoes are made in five sections, containing, in all, nearly two thousand separate pieces. Beginning at the head of the machine, which is sometimes called the business end, we find one hundred and ten pounds of wet gun-cotton packed above a bronze partition. This cotton is inserted in the form of disks, which are pierced through their centers to make room for a little brass case of dry gun-cotton priming. The front end of the dry gun-cotton is pierced to receive the detonating primer,

containing fulminate of mercury, and capped with a percussion cap. In front of the primer case is screwed a war nose, which operates automatically when the torpedo strikes the target by driving the firing-pin against the cap and so effecting a series of explosions ending with the wet gun-cotton.

Back of the head is the flask, which occupies more than half the length of the machine. It is filled with air compressed to a pressure of thirteen hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch, or to one-ninetieth of its ordinary volume. The escape of this air through a small valve leading to the engines, and motors, placed in a compartment back of the flask, furnishes all the power for the locomotion of the machine.

Between the flask and the engine there is a very important compartment containing the



SEMI-SUBMERGED TORPEDO BOAT.

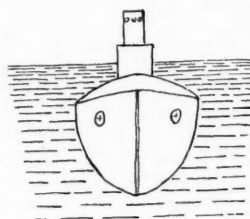
(Invented by Hudson Maxim.)

mechanism for automatically regulating the depth of immersion—keeping it constant according to a setting of the machine. This device was never patented, but was kept a secret, the details of it being sold to the various maritime nations. The principle of it is this: There are several apertures through the walls of the machine which are covered by diaphragms of thin rubber. The pressure of the water outside, which increases with the depth, pushes these inward accordingly, and at the same time pushes pistons that rest behind the rubber diaphragms. This motion of the pistons is communicated to horizontal rudders, so that a slight deviation from the assigned depth will immediately incline them; and thus the machine is raised or depressed as required. A pendulum suspended in the same compartment operates similarly to keep the machine in a horizontal position.

The rear compartment of the torpedo contains the engines and other machinery of locomotion. The velocity of the torpedo depends on the rate at which the compressed air is allowed to escape to the cylinders of the main engine, and this depends on the setting of a valve. This valve can be set to close automatically after the machine has run a predetermined distance, thus preventing an explosion by impact with some object beyond the vessel aimed at in case a hit is not made. An automatic sinking-gear is also provided, which makes the machine sink to the bot-

tom after an unsuccessful run. The tail of the torpedo consists of the propellers and their attachments. The propellers are a pair of either two-bladed or four-bladed screws, placed tandem, and geared to revolve in opposite directions at the same speed, to avoid the rolling of the

machine which would otherwise result. At the end of the tail is the vertical rudder, which is usually set to keep the machine on a straight course. This straightness of path is highly important, because a deviation from the point aimed at would generally result in missing the vessel. A new

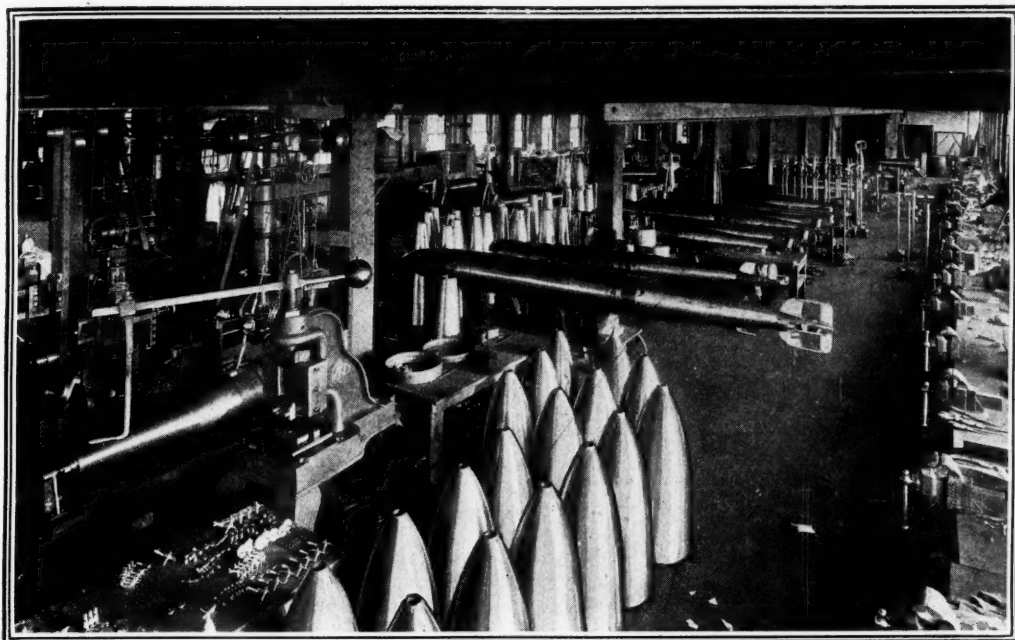


END VIEW OF A SEMI-SUBMERGED TORPEDO BOAT.

(Invented by Hudson Maxim.)

application of the gyroscope works admirably to correct a slight deviation. Every bicyclist, and every roller of a hoop or spinner of a top, knows from experience that a revolving body has a strong tendency to keep its plane of rotation, the resistance to change of plane depending on the velocity of rotation. The gyroscope used in the torpedo looks like a top swinging in two brass rings on gimbals, set at right angles. It is set spinning at a great velocity by the automatic releasing of a spring a few seconds after the torpedo is discharged. If the torpedo deviates, the angles between the revolving wheel and the rings change accordingly, and thus valves are opened and springs released which move the rudder to the right or left, and so the machine is brought back to its course. These torpedoes will run from 800 to 4,000 yards at a velocity of from 35 knots to 26 knots per hour.

Almost every year is marked by some decided improvement in the Whitehead torpedo. The accuracy of the machine has been greatly increased, and now the greatest need is to increase its velocity so that the ship aimed at will have less chance of changing its bearing during the run of the torpedo. The launching of a torpedo is a simple matter, but it requires a special apparatus, called the torpedo tube. The torpedo tubes were formerly placed under the water-line, and the torpedoes put within them were started by the admission of compressed air to the rear of the tubes. After the torpedoes were made self-adjusting, it was found that they could be projected from any height above the water, and that after striking the water and taking a plunge, they would immediately rise to their proper depth of immersion. Cordite or



THE TORPEDO ROOM IN THE BLISS FOUNDRY.

gunpowder is commonly used now for giving the initial impulse.

In response to a general sentiment throughout the service, and in accordance with a recommendation of the Board of Construction, Secretary Moody has authorized the installation of submerged torpedo tubes on all United States battleships and armored cruisers now building. The success of Japanese torpedo attacks on Port Arthur assisted in this decision.

Among the vessels affected by this order are the 16,000-ton battleships *Vermont*, *Kansas*, *Minnesota*, *Connecticut*, and *Louisiana*; the 15,320-ton battleships *Virginia*, *Rhode Island*, *New Jersey*, *Nebraska*, and *Georgia*, and the armored cruisers *Tennessee* and *Washington*.

All the fighting ships authorized at this session of Congress will be fitted with the submerged torpedo tubes. The Board of Construction, of which Rear-Admiral O'Neil was president, recommended that at least two tubes should be installed in each of these ships, and it was declared advisable to have four.

The battleships *Maine*, *Missouri*, and *Ohio* are the last ships built with torpedo tubes. They have two each—one at the bow and one at the stern.

Great advances have also been made in torpedo-boat construction, in their sea-going qualities, armament, and speed. The torpedo-boat de-

stroyer *Boxer* ran, on the official trial, at the rate of 34.95 statute miles per hour. In no other class of marine architecture has progress been so rapid.

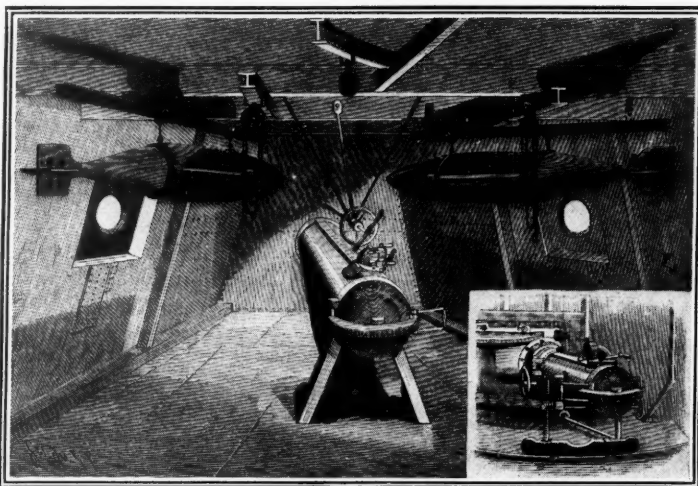
The automobile torpedo has not only produced a system of warfare, but it has already essentially modified the navies of the world and the methods of coast defense. Such a complicated machine, having such important relations to all naval warfare, evidently calls for careful study and expert management. To meet these needs, instruction in the subject is regularly given to officers at the United States Naval War College, at Newport, R. I., and to seamen-gunners at the torpedo station, also at Newport. At the army school at Willets Point, New York, defensive torpedoes are experimentally studied, and both officers and enlisted men of the engineers are exercised in all the duties of defensive submarine mining. Such torpedoes as are steered by electricity may be operated either from land or from shipboard, and hence may be used by either the army or the navy. The fish torpedo, steered by electricity, consists essentially of a machine of the Whitehead type which carries and unreels a coil of insulated wire connected with an electric battery or dynamo on shore or on board ship.

The Howell torpedo is an American invention, which at one time rivaled the Whitehead

machine. The feature of this torpedo is a heavy fly-wheel inside the machine and attached to the propellers. This wheel is made to revolve rapidly before the machine is discharged, and the stored energy constitutes the motive power, and so supersedes the flask of compressed air.

One of the newest types of torpedo boats is the submarine. This style of vessel runs on the surface until within a mile or two of the enemy, then becomes partially or entirely submerged, and completely disappears from sight just before discharging a projectile. So long as its smokestack can be allowed to stick up out of the water, the boat is propelled by gasoline engines. When she dives, the screws are driven by storage batteries and an electric motor. Even on the surface, these boats run slowly, none yet built making more than ten or eleven knots or traveling faster than six or eight when fully immersed. They are also much smaller than the average destroyer. Boats of this kind are provided with additional mechanism to maintain a level course under the surface, to take in and eject water rapidly, and for making observations when the hull is completely out of sight. For this last purpose, an optical instrument of peculiar construction, known as the periscope, is mounted at the very top of a tube which stands up like a tiny smokestack, and in which mirrors, or prisms, transmit the picture to an observer inside the boat. The method of discharging a torpedo is the same with a submarine as with any other torpedo boat.

France and the United States have been pioneers in this line of experiment. England, Germany, Italy, and even Sweden, have followed



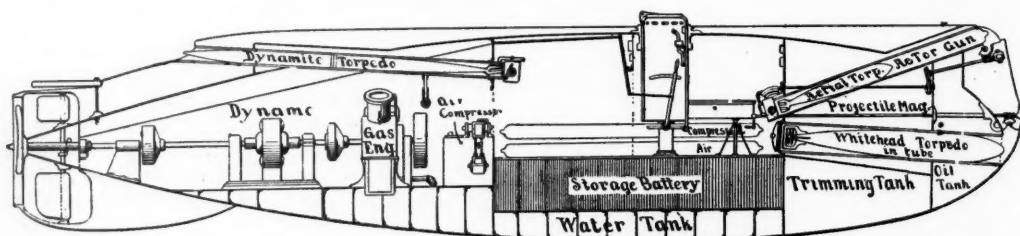
From the *Scientific American*.

THE BOW TORPEDO-ROOM OF THE "INDIANA."

suit. Russia has also conducted experiments: in 1902 and 1903 she had seven boats under construction, and she has just ordered four more. A boat entirely under water stands a much smaller chance of being discovered; but maneuvers off Newport have shown that the other class of vessel can get dangerously near before being observed.

It is the first principle of war that victory belongs to the force that is superior at the point of contact, and the very ideal of such superiority is embodied in an automatic fighting-machine that can be sent at will from some distant point to the stronghold of the enemy and there exploded with destructive power. Such is the automobile torpedo.

Japan was foremost in recognizing the effectiveness of torpedo warfare, as is shown by her splendid torpedo-boat flotilla, and now she has demonstrated to the world the correctness of her judgment, and at the same time displayed the brilliant martial skill and patriotic courage of her sailors.



From the *Scientific American*.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE HOLLAND SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR: WHAT EVERYBODY WILL WISH TO KNOW BEFORE GOING.

BY WILLIAM FLEWELLYN SAUNDERS.

THE main gateway of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, which was opened with ceremony at St. Louis on April 30, has been skillfully placed, so that visitors entering are struck first by the great beauty of the sight before them. Realization of the magnitude of the fair comes afterward, with the tired legs and jaded senses. Going in, one comes directly into the Plaza of St. Louis, the great court of the grounds. On one side is the ivory-white exhibition palace devoted to varied industries, and on the other is the Manufactures Building, each structure with its own delight of columns and sculpture. In the center of the Plaza is the noble equestrian statue of St. Louis, flanked by two other equestrian statues, one of De Soto and the other of Joliet. Beyond is the graceful Louisiana Purchase Monument, crowned by Carl Bitter's statue of Peace. Almost at its foot gleam the waters of a bright lagoon, where gondolas are plying and the boatmen singing melodiously. The eye crosses the lagoon and rests on the Grand Basin, a broad sheet of water into which, at its farther side, three splendid cascades, side by side, but converging, the central one the largest, fall over a green hill seventy feet high in a succession of glittering leaps. These cascades emerge from three charming domed buildings on the hill, the ones at the sides pretty pavilions, that in the center a dignified and impressive edifice—Festival Hall. Linking together these three structures is a curved colonnade—the Colonnade of States—between whose ornamented pillars are seated statues of women, each symbolic of one of the fourteen States of the Louisiana Purchase.

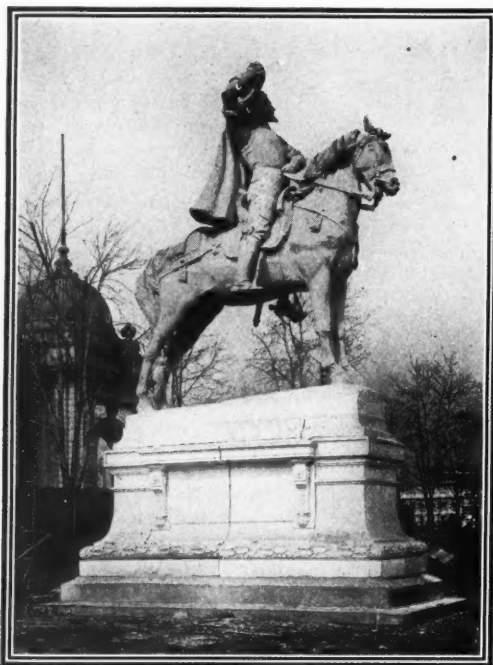
From the St. Louis statue to Festival Hall is more than half a mile, but the eye includes this whole scene with one glance. If the visitor be guided by an experienced friend, he will not, after this first view, continue his tour of the grounds by sauntering about with the crowd, but he will make his way by a gondola across the lagoon and the Grand Basin to Festival Hall, climb the hill, and view the grounds from the stone balcony overlooking the first gush of

the central cascade. Every sense will thrill with enjoyment as he overlooks the panorama spread before him, two miles one way and nearly a mile the other way. Close behind him is the Palace of Fine Arts, and behind that an open forest in the grounds, where people may stray and rest. In front, on the plain below, all of them touched by the lagoons, are eight of the other magnificent exhibit buildings. Beyond still are the gaudily colored minarets, towers, and flags of the show buildings on the Pike, the enormous blue dome of the spectacle Creation crowning the whole. On the right is the Government Building and the Plateau of States, an alluring grove in which most of the State buildings are, the green dome of Germany's Charlottenberg partly stopping the view. To the right, within a few steps of the Colonnade of States, is the walled town of Jerusalem, an exact reproduction of the Holy City, which covers eleven acres. Beyond this is the Palace of Agriculture, the largest exhibit building, con-



STATUE OF ST. LOUIS, BY CHARLES H. NIEHAUS.

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STATUE OF DE SOTO, BY E. C. POTTER.

taining twenty-one acres. On one side of it is the Horticultural Building, on the other the exhibit building of Forestry, Fish, and Game. Farther over is the Philippine Reservation—forty acres—with its curious adobe dwellings and queer bamboo houses, the Pasig River flowing by one side of it and the walled city of Manila overlooking the water.

By day, this view of the fair transports one with pleasure. By night, when the lines of the avenues and lagoons and palaces are worked out in the fiery effects of electricity, when the music of orchestra or of chorus from within the Festival Hall falls on the ear gently, when the hum of the multitude below comes up faintly, one is profoundly moved.

THE COST OF THE FAIR.

This wonderful exhibition at St. Louis of what the world is and does in the beginning of the twentieth century was planned, at first, as a much more modest thing. It arose through a suggestion made to the people of St. Louis in 1898 by the Missouri Historical Society for some fitting celebration of the centennial of the sale, on April 30, 1803, by Napoleon Bonaparte to Thomas Jefferson of the country west of the Mississippi River, the land known in history as the Louisiana Purchase and now divided into fourteen States

and Territories,—Arkansas, Colorado, Wyoming, South Dakota and North Dakota, Iowa, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, Montana, Missouri, and Oklahoma.

The idea took deep root; the Business Men's League, with its far-reaching commercial influence, assumed responsibility for the movement; the enthusiasm of the States and Territories in the Purchase was aroused; national encouragement was got. It was decided that the Purchase should be commemorated by a world's fair. The people of St. Louis gave \$5,000,000 in personal subscriptions; the city voted a gift of \$5,000,000 more and half of the beautiful Forest Park as a site; Congress gave outright \$5,000,000, and lent to the fair \$4,600,000 more. All of this \$19,600,000 has been spent in making the grounds, building the exhibit palaces, inducing the coöperation of foreign governments and our own States, and in advertising the fair.

The United States Government has, moreover, spent \$1,650,000 on its own exhibit, and the Philippine Islands exhibit represents \$1,000,000. Fifty-one States and Territories will be represented by comprehensive exhibits, and forty-three of them will have buildings on the grounds. The appropriations and subscriptions of these States to the purposes of the fair, varying from Missouri's \$1,000,000 to Maine's \$40,000, amount to \$7,142,000. Missouri spends \$1,000,000.

Most of the foreign governments have large and valuable exhibits, and all the great ones, except Russia, have buildings, the appropriations of the foreign participants having been a few thousand more than seven million dollars. Germany and France have spent more money than any of the other governments, something more than one million dollars each. England, China, and Japan have spent half a million dol-



"THE AMERICAN COWBOY AT REST," BY SOLON H. BORGNUM.

lars each, and Mexico nearly as much. The show places on the Pike are as extravagant, apparently, in their cost as in their architecture; some of them, particularly the "Tyrolean Alps" and "Creation," have cost three-quarters of a million dollars each, which is also the cost of building "Jerusalem." Without counting the six or seven million dollars which these concessionaires have spent to construct and equip their places, the cities, States, and foreign governments are paying for their participation in this fair about thirty-five million dollars, more than twice the fifteen million dollars which Jefferson paid for the whole Louisiana Territory. The computation, of course, does not consider the great cost that will fall upon private exhibitors. It is estimated that the insurance on exhibits is more than one hundred million dollars.

HISTORIC AND IDEAL SCULPTURE.

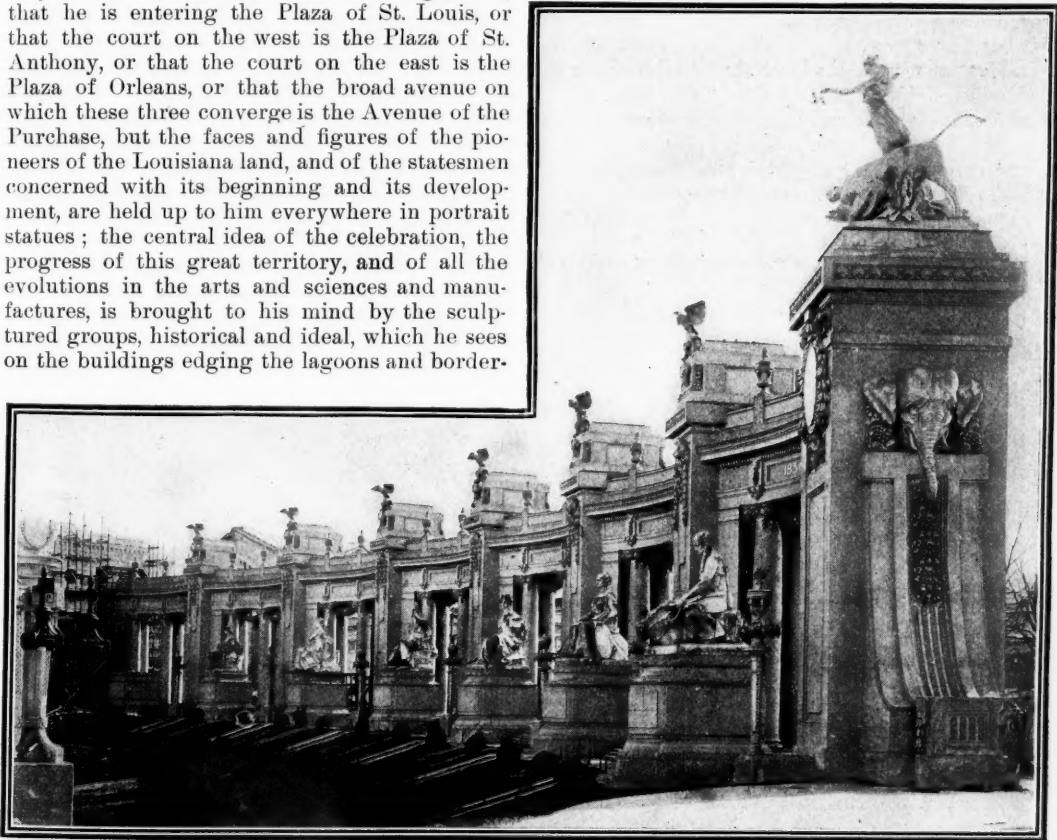
The visitor is not allowed to forget that this fair commemorates the Louisiana Purchase. He may not know, when he comes into the grounds, that he is entering the Plaza of St. Louis, or that the court on the west is the Plaza of St. Anthony, or that the court on the east is the Plaza of Orleans, or that the broad avenue on which these three converge is the Avenue of the Purchase, but the faces and figures of the pioneers of the Louisiana land, and of the statesmen concerned with its beginning and its development, are held up to him everywhere in portrait statues; the central idea of the celebration, the progress of this great territory, and of all the evolutions in the arts and sciences and manufactures, is brought to his mind by the sculptured groups, historical and ideal, which he sees on the buildings edging the lagoons and border-

ing the cascades. There are two hundred and fifty groups of sculpture about the grounds, with more than one thousand figures. Carl Bitter, the chief of sculpture, has got contributions from every sculptor of distinction in this country, and from some others.

THE FOREIGN AND STATE BUILDINGS.

The foreign governments have their buildings scattered all over the grounds, and this is better than if they were all together, for their architecture is so different from the expository type that the contrast is pleasant, and one likes to see it often as one makes the rounds.

Germany's beautiful Palace of Charlottenberg is at the east end of the Avenue of the Purchase, on an eminence near the Mines Building, and the Palace of the Grand Trianon, the building of France, is at the west end, more than half a mile distant, and near the Forestry Building. England's reproduction of that part of Kensington Palace known as the Orangery is near the Ad-



PART OF THE WESTERN COLONNADE OF STATES.

ministration Building, nearly a mile from the entrance. China's curious Palace of Prince Pu Lun, at Peking, is next to England. Russia was building over the way from China when the war with Japan began and work was stopped. The place of Russia was given to the Austrian Building and the Burns Cottage at Ayr. Japan kept on with its building, which is a replica of the Reception Palace of the Mikado at Kyoto, the former capital. Siam and Ceylon have pavilions of striking appearance. Belgium and Brazil have their buildings close together, the first being of very solid construction, with a remarkable quadrilateral dome. Mexico's building is very interesting, and of Spanish type. India intended to reproduce the Taj Mahal, but instead made another tomb, that of Etmad Dowlah, at Agra. The visitor must enter these various buildings that he may learn. The interiors of all of them are decorated by artists of the country with love and enthusiasm, and the effects are somewhat straining on an ordinary descriptive vocabulary. Many of these foreign buildings have gardens laid out about them, and England, besides, has a bowling-green.

Most of the States have their buildings on the Plateau of States, where the Government Building is, half a mile from the main entrance. Here is the Lone Star Building of Texas, startling, and rather an architectural blunder, because nobody can see its design without hovering over it in a balloon. Mississippi has "Beauvoir," the

home of Jefferson Davis; Louisiana has the old Cabildo, where the transfer of Louisiana was made; New Jersey has Washington's headquarters at Morristown, the prettiest piece of cottage-building on the grounds. Connecticut has the home of Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, at Hartford. Over on the west side of the grounds, Tennessee has "The Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson; California has the Santa Barbara Mission, and Virginia has "Monticello," the home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville. The Missouri Building is the largest of all the State buildings, and the Arizona the smallest.

CLASSIC AND POPULAR MUSIC.

The music of this exposition is going to set several standards. It is in the hands of three remarkable men,—George D. Markham, the chief, a very successful business man of large musical appreciation; Ernest R. Kroeger, a composer of international fame; and George W. Stewart, one of the most noted managing musicians in this country. The exposition management appropriated liberally and wisely for this department, for the music that is planned is going to be one of the fair's principal attractions. The largest organ in the world has been built in Festival Hall, and recitals on it will be given by Guilmant, Charles Galloway, Eddy, Lemare, Dethier, Carl, Gerritt Smith, and Warren. Symphony concerts will be given in this hall, some conducted by Van der Stucken, some,



THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

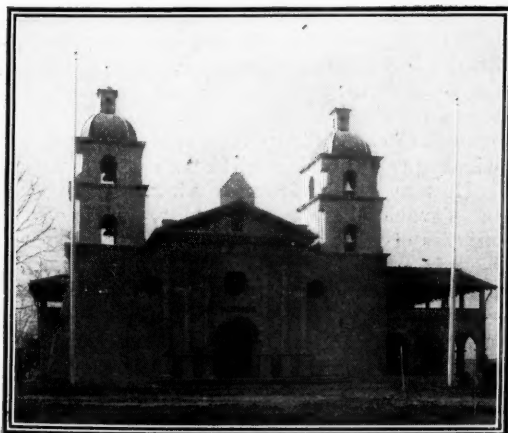
(Theodore C. Link, architect.)

it is hoped, by Walter Damrosch. Competitions between male choruses and between mixed choruses from every large city in the United States for large cash prizes will be held there. The choruses will not be allowed to sing their own programmes, but competitive programmes of a very high order have been arranged by Mr. Kroeger and sent to the choral societies who have entered for the prizes. Helmesberger and Komzak, the German conductors, will lead symphony orchestras in the Tyrolean Alps. Mr. Stewart got these two remarkable musicians to come to the exposition by going to Vienna and offering them good cash inducements.

Most of the excellent bands in the world have made contracts to play at the exposition. Sousa's band is beginning the season, and Innes will follow. These two leaders will each conduct both bands at times. There will be, also, Conterio's Band, Creatore's Band, the Boston Band, the band of the Garde Republicaine, of Paris; the Grenadier Guards Band, of London; the Philharmonic Band, of Berlin; the Mexican Band, the Banda Rossa, the Philippine band, and Weber's Band. No such variety of band music has ever been arranged before.

THE PHILIPPINE COLONIAL EXHIBIT.

The Philippine Reservation, the largest colonial exhibit ever made, will always draw a crowd. It occupies forty acres, eight acres of it forest, and was created by Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. The design is to make known the development and present conditions of the Philippine Islands. It represents Manila and its environs. The visitor enters the walled city



THE CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING.

(This building is a replica of the Santa Barbara Mission House, and all the features are faithfully reproduced.)



THE NEW JERSEY STATE BUILDING.

(A reproduction of Ford's Old Tavern, at Morristown, which was Washington's Headquarters during the war of the Revolution.)

by a bridge representing the Puente de España, over the Pasig River, here shaped like an arrow-head. The old cannon, with their worm-eaten carriages, which frowned at Dewey are on the walls. The visitor sees, first, a large colored relief map of the Philippine Islands, looking down upon it from a platform. This was made and is explained to him by Father Joseph Algue, director of the Manila Observatory. Then passing the cathedral, the public square, and the markets, he is among the adobe houses of the richer people, built around a *placita*, or court, and the bamboo houses of those in moderate circumstances. All of these houses were built by native workmen. In the poorer ones, the heavy framework is of bamboo about eight inches thick, but very light. This is pegged and laced together by rattan strips, and the roofs are of nipa, the native grass. Not a nail is used in the construction. The reservation is policed by Macabebe scouts, and men and women of several of the tribes live there in their own manner, each tribe within its separate stockade containing their own houses. There are Igorrotes, including some of the head-hunters, and some copper-smelters and blacksmiths; Visayans, the finest textile weavers on the islands; Negritos, the dwarf aborigines of the islands; Moros, who are living in villages built over the water; Bogobos, and several families of tree-dwellers. These Filipinos go about their usual vocations with much indifference to their visitors. So much interest has been shown in this part of the exposition that there are already four restaurants on the reservation.

OTHER FEATURES OF INTEREST.

The immense distances of the fair are overcome by the system of transportation. An elec-

trical railway eight miles long winds in and out about the grounds, going near every one of the exhibit buildings and other points of interest. There are electric launches, as well as gondolas, on the lagoons; electric automobiles, simple, swift, and noiseless, run about the grounds. Gasoline automobiles are not permitted to enter. These methods of transportation are reinforced by wheel-chairs, single and double, pushed by young men, most of them collegians who have applied in sufficient number to the advertisement of this concessionaire. Baby carriages are for hire at the grounds. There is no need of walking unless one like. The grounds are policed by a special force of well-disciplined men, the Jefferson Guards; there is a central station, a hospital, with excellent medical and surgical attention, and a complete system of fire-prevention.

West of the Administration Building is the odd structure where the air-machines will start on their flights. There are prizes of \$150,000 for these contests, the main prize of \$100,000 for the fastest machine and the one most accurately steered. The competition will include air-ships, balloons, gliding machines and aëroplanes, kites, and some devices which have not been named. The course will be marked by captive balloons, and will be two sides of a square. Of course, the contests will be seen from all parts of the grounds, and will be most spectacular.

At the extreme west of the grounds is the athletic arena. The exposition has been generous in giving money to this feature of its entertainment, and the grounds are arranged perfectly for their purpose. The amphitheater will seat fifteen thousand people. The Olympic Games here, during the summer, will bring athletes from every part of the world. This is the first time the games have taken place in the United States, and the contests will develop unusual feats. The classic Marathon race of fifty miles will be, it is said, won by an American this year, as the discus-throwing prize was won, four years ago, from the Greeks. Besides the Olympic Games, all the annual athletic games of consequence will be in this arena, including football, tennis, swimming, running, jumping, diving, cricket, hurling, roque, archery, lacrosse, Turner games, fencing, and wrestling.

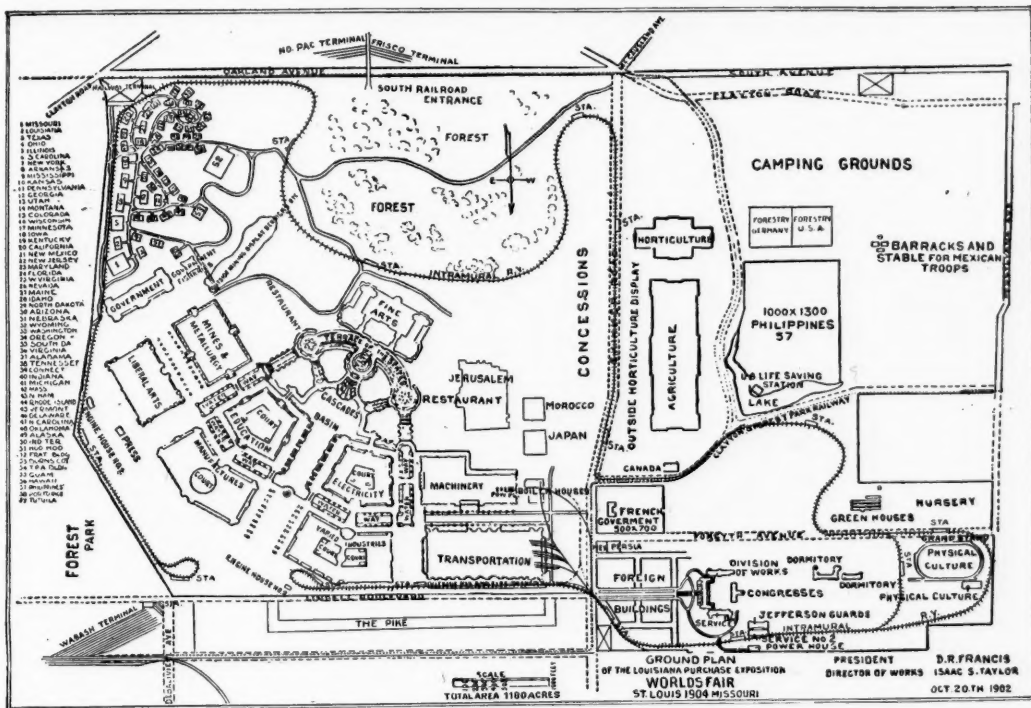
The model Indian school, to obtain which Mr. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, used his most earnest arguments with Congressional committees, will show the results of the education of the American Indian, and will do credit to its friends. Part of the valuable Indian exhibit at Washington will be there. Just

now, the building is housing the hairy Ainus, the aborigines of Japan, a number of whom have been brought here with the consent of the Japanese Government.

A model military camp of one hundred and eighty acres is being laid out, and is nearly ready. It will be used by the United States army, the National Guard, and semi-military organizations that will meet during the exposition. The tents will go up as soon as the mild weather sets in. The West Point cadets will go into camp there during the summer.

More than three hundred conventions will meet in St. Louis during the year, some of them important to science. So distinguished is the Congress of Arts and Sciences that the exposition has set aside one hundred and fifty thousand dollars with which to pay the expenses of the speakers, many of whom are coming from abroad. There will be Bryce, of London; Lombroso, of Turin; Toy, the Orientalist of Harvard; Butler, of Columbia; Harper, of Chicago; Windelband, of Heidelberg; Dessoir, of Berlin; Picard, of the Sorbonne; Vámbéry, of Budapest; Pais, of Naples; Mahaffy, of Dublin; Zittelmann, of Bonn; Brugman, of Leipzig; Sonnenschein, of Birmingham; Furtwaengler, of Munich; Mendeleeff, of St. Petersburg; Turner, of Oxford; Bower, of Glasgow; Weichert, of Göttingen; Haddon, of Cambridge; Celli, of Rome; Kocher, of Berne, and Nicholson, of Edinburgh.

Near the Tennessee and Illinois buildings is the Temple of Fraternity, designed in an artistic manner by Montrose McArdle. It is intended to be a rendezvous for members of all the fraternal orders in the United States, and the lumbermen have a similar home for their associates, —the House of Hoo Hoo. The log cabin built for General Grant, in which he lived in St. Louis County, is on the grounds. There is a crèche where mothers may leave their children, arranged for six hundred infants. Near the center of the grounds there is an observation wheel, swinging cars around high in the air, from which people may get a bird's-eye view. There is a rose garden where nearly twenty-five hundred varieties of roses will bloom during the season; there is a map of the United States covering several acres, the States marked by walks, the farm products of each State growing, and the proportion of each crop shown by signs. An enormous clock is on the side of a hill, the hours are beds of flowers of different colors, and this will be useful as well as pretty, being visible from a long distance. The Government has a model post-office, where all kinds of post-office work is illustrated, and a gigantic bird-cage, with a



screened walk through it, in which every kind of bird in the United States flies. An interesting place in the Government Building is that where movements of all our war vessels are plotted from day to day on a big chart. In a mining gulch, twelve acres in extent, all the modern methods of mining are being shown,—placer washing, stamping, milling, diamond drilling, and smelting. The magnificent Jubilee presents given to Queen Victoria, which were loaned to the exposition by King Edward through the tactful negotiations of Florence Hayward, one of the exposition's commissioners to England and the cleverest woman attached to the world's fair staff, are in a carefully guarded room. The Pennsylvania Railway has a locomotive-testing exhibit, which always has a crowd about it. Here locomotives of different types are tested by being run at full speed. There is a model city, in which various places of the United States show some special municipal improvement; a natatorium, with laundries, rest pavilions, restaurants everywhere, and, of course, toilet conveniences on every hand.

The Pike, with its hurly-burly of foreign people, its unique buildings, its strange music, and its vivid color of costume and flags, is an exposition in itself. It is a rectangular strip, a mile

long, running half-way up the north side of the grounds, beginning at the main entrance. A wide street is in the center, and on each side of it are expositions, designed primarily for entertainment, ethnological, scientific, musical, and spectacular. Those who saw the Chicago Exposition will remember the Midway. The Pike is an exaggerated Midway brought up to the present time. Small shows have been rigorously excluded. General Cronje is there, with Boer and British soldiers who fought against each other. There are many villages, and in them representatives of nearly every people under the sun, some of them savage and unclad. Hagenbeck has his wonderful trained-animal show there, and Roltaire has a gigantic new spectacle. There are representations of many countries and famous cities,—Japan, Siberia, China, Ireland, Lapland, with its Esquimaux; Patagonia, Polynesia, Asia, with people from Ceylon, Burma, and Persia; Seville, Stambul, and Constantinople. Battle Abbey will depict the great battles of our wars. There will be an infant incubator, submarine divers, imitations of sea battles, with miniature warships, and interesting fire-fighting exhibits: the Galveston flood, a voyage to the North Pole, a trip under the sea in submarine boats, Oriental juggling, athletic feats, dancing, and theaters.

THE MAKERS OF THE FAIR.

Two men made the world's fair possible in the beginning,—David R. Francis, president of the Exposition Company, and Mr. W. H. Thompson, president of the National Bank of Commerce, the treasurer of the Exposition Company. Mr. Francis has been mayor of St. Louis, governor of Missouri, and Secretary of the Interior under President Cleveland. He was a successful man, a rich and influential man, a man of large activities, when the Purchase celebration was proposed, and he took the presidency with genuine reluctance, the general demand upon him making it seem a public duty. He has devoted himself to the fair, and has not only been strong in emergencies, but a daily worker of the utmost vigor and unusual grasp of detail. He must be credited with the help the Government has given the fair, and his energetic tour of Great Britain and Europe, enlisting the interest of foreign governments when they seemed a bit slow, was an excellent example of the forceful methods that have made his large following of practical people who like to see things done well.

Mr. Thompson is a man of great tenacity of purpose and great financial power. In the early days of the fair, when everything depended on the local subscription, money was coming in slowly, interest was flagging, and committees were discouraged. It was proposed to drop the plan to hold a world's fair and to build a monument instead. Mr. Thompson at once vetoed the suggestion. It was urged that the people of St. Louis would give no more money, and a million dollars of the first five million was still lacking. Mr. Thompson said he would get that million. He sat at his desk and thought for some days, and then sent for fifty men, one after the other, telling each that he wanted him to guarantee twenty thousand dollars more. The fifty did it, the million dollars was secured, and the whole movement was inspired.

THE TRANSPORTATION ARRANGEMENTS.

Aside from the exhibits, the fair is still incomplete in many essential details, but the lack is hardly felt, so satisfying is the enormous whole. Transportation arrangements show efficient management by the railways and the street-car companies. A year ago, this situation seemed grave. Transportation men pondered. Then it became clear that the condition demanded the attention of the best men the railways had, and these took charge. Joseph Ramsey, president of the Wabash, went on the grounds himself. William S. McChesney, president of the Termini-

nal Railway, worked day and night with his engineers. The world's fair took C. F. Hilleary from the Big Four and made him its director of transportation, and the Big Four added some ideas to the work by sending W. P. Deppe to St. Louis in place of Mr. Hilleary. Execution went hand-in-hand with the planning, and the result has been comfort and convenience to visitors to the fair.

The main entrance to the fair is at the corner of Lindell Boulevard and De Boliviere Avenue. (Don't try to pronounce this name as you would in Paris. Just forget the Berlitz School and call it "De Boliver," and the cabman will treat you as one to the manner born and be gentle with you.) At this main entrance, most of the railway passengers are discharged. Many trains from the East run through to this gate, others come into the famous Union Station, which with its enormous promenade and decorated waiting-rooms is itself an interesting sight, and surrender their passengers to the comfortable little trains which shuttle between the station and the main fair entrance, running on twelve-hundred-foot blocks, one each way every two or three minutes, each train carrying one thousand people. Some trains from the West land their passengers on the south side of the grounds; others deliver them to the shuttle trains at the station. The street cars run to every gate, with a capacity of fifty thousand people an hour. The steam and street railways have spent twenty million dollars on the admirable system they have established.

THE HOUSING OF VISITORS.

Two years ago, also, the estimate of the hotel accommodations in the city disquieted the responsible men of St. Louis. Foreign capital seemed reluctant to enter the hotel field. The Business Men's League opened a local subscription for a new hotel, and a million dollars was got and spent in building the Jefferson. That evidence of confidence in the situation was all that was needed. Hotels, permanent and temporary, sprung up as sweet peas in summer do. After that, there was talk of extortion by hotels. The Business Men's League got signed statements as to rates from the principal hotels, and printed a reassuring comparison with the hotel rates of other cities, and the fair built an enormous hotel in the grounds—the Inside Inn—whose rate of \$2 a day, European plan, including admission to the grounds, regulates the prices at other hotels. Then, to secure a public proclamation of the ability of St. Louis to properly house the people, the Business Men's League went to Washington, and, presenting facts and figures to the Democratic National Committee,



THE PALACES OF ELECTRICITY, MANUFACTURES, AND EDUCATION.

induced that body to send the national convention to St. Louis, with its fifty thousand attendants. I have before me now a list of one hundred and thirty hotels, eighty of them so good that I would send my best friend to any one of them if my other best friends had filled my own house. These hotels, excluding ten which are fashionable and expensive, will charge no more than the Inside Inn, some of them not so much. On this same list, whose accuracy is guaranteed by the World's Fair Company, are many apartment-houses and boarding-houses, with excellent service, the rates of many of them as low as seventy-five cents a day. In fact, the capacity of the St. Louis hotels alone will not be taxed during the exposition. Counting the temporary ones, they have now an unfilled capacity of more than one hundred thousand people. There will be many people who will come to St. Louis having made no arrangements, many arriving at night, and they will go at once to some of the noted hotels of which they have heard. Of course, they will find these hotels full, and they will not get themselves unpacked in a pleasant room without spending that night and part of the next day uncomfortably. Effort is being made to save even the careless people from discomfort. The Business Men's League and the world's fair have official and free bureaus of information which secure accommodations for inquirers and protect them from imposition. So has the Inter-State Merchants' Association, and the Credit Men's Association; the Young Men's Christian Association, and the King's Daughters; the Knights of Columbus,

and the National Educational Association. The leading business men, at much individual expense, are conducting similar bureaus. The Princeton alumni have leased a large, well-fitted, many-roomed mansion, where they will provide for Princeton men, and, indeed, any university man, by a plan which will secure economy and good service. Letters addressed even vaguely to any of these organizations will be put into the right hands by the post-office authorities.

It will contribute much to the pleasure of those who are planning a visit to the fair to read some of the best articles and books that have been printed about the exposition and about the country and the people of the Louisiana Purchase. The following are chosen from much of this kind of literature, as both entertaining and instructive:

"The Greatest World's Fair." By D. R. Francis, president of the exposition, with excellent pencil drawings by Vernon Howe Bailey. In *Everybody's Magazine* for April.

"The Architecture of the St. Louis Fair." By Montgomery Schuyler, with colored drawings by Jules Guerin. In *Scribner's* for April.

"Lafitte, of Louisiana." By Mary Devereux. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"In the Eagle's Talon." By Mrs. Sheppard Stevens. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"Sally of Missouri." By R. A. Young. Published by McClurg, Phillips & Co., New York.

"Tennessee Todd." By G. W. Ogden. Published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

"A Little Girl in Old St. Louis." By Amanda M. Douglass. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

THE ART EXHIBITION AT ST. LOUIS.

BY HALSEY C. IVES.

(Chief of the Department of Art.)

THE Palace of Art, at the exposition, has purposely been placed far from the distractions of the exhibit buildings and near to the forest. Close by is Festival Hall, where the classic music of the exposition will be heard.

The four structures devoted to the Department of Art comprise a central building of brick and stone, which it is intended shall become a permanent art museum; a building at each end, of brick ornamented with staff, and a Sculpture Pavilion, all forming a quadrangle surrounding a garden, with flowers, statuary, fountains, and shrubs. The three main buildings were designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, and the Sculpture Pavilion by Mr. E. L. Masquery.

The Art Department of the Universal Exposition of 1904 has a broader classification than has prevailed at previous international exhibitions. It has effaced the line which heretofore has separated "fine art," so called, from "industrial art." Under this classification, all art work—whether on canvas, in marble, plaster, wood, metal, glass, porcelain, textile, or other material—in which the artist-producer has worked with conviction and knowledge is recognized as equally deserving of respect in proportion to its worth from the standpoints of inspiration and technique. To carry out this idea, a special group covering "original objects of art workmanship" has been inserted. In this group will be exhibited art work in glass, earthenware, metal, leather, wood, and textiles, as well as examples of artistic book-binding. For the exhibition of these objects, special galleries have been provided. Thus, for the first time in the history of international exhibitions in this country, American craftsmen have taken advantage of the broader classification, which includes all forms of artistic representation in which individual artists (or groups of artists working coöperatively) have expressed their thoughts in whatever medium they may have selected.

The Applied Arts Division is intended to provide for the proper exhibition of work by artists in the applied arts, or in the arts and crafts. At the time of the Chicago Exposition, the arts and crafts movement had not made itself sufficiently felt to provide workers who could take advantage of a similar classification, but the last ten years has seen a remarkable development of

interest and activity in the revival of the handicrafts; to-day, hundreds of applied-art workers in this country are doing work worthy of such recognition as has been granted them in the exposition of 1904. Whatever stands for broadening and raising the standards of life can expect final recognition in this country, and we believe that at St. Louis the American people will realize fully, perhaps for the first time, that the instinctive impulse for artistic expression in various forms of art work is a growing force in our land, and one likely to have no small part in our national development. The notable result of the broader classification at Chicago was the admittance of Japan, for the first time, in the art department of an international exposition; and now Japan, England, France, Germany, Holland, and other countries have coöperated with us in this work, and will show, in their own sections, examples of the best work of modern craftsmen abroad. This opportunity for the comparison of the achievement of American artists with that of leading applied-art workers of European nations will be of great value to our craftsmen, and one that they are not likely to neglect.

The exhibits of the United States section are classed under three heads,—(1) a contemporaneous division, in which is shown works produced since the Chicago Exposition, in 1893, and in which all exhibits may be in competition for awards, consisting of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a grand prize; (2) a retrospective division, which includes works produced between 1803, the year of the Louisiana Purchase, and 1893; and (3) a loan division, devoted to especially interesting works borrowed from institutions and private owners, which may represent any period in the history of art, and which will comprise only master-works of the highest artistic character. Ample preparations for comprehensive collections in each of these divisions have been made, and space has been allotted for all of them in the central pavilion. The three pavilions devoted to the foreign sections are already completed. France, England, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Japan, and other countries have decorated their allotted sections in a characteristic manner. These buildings are not intended to be permanent, but are substantially fireproof.



THE PALACE OF FINE ARTS.

The central pavilion, built of buff brick and Bedford cut stone, will be devoted entirely to the United States section. The applied arts exhibits,—sculpture, architecture, and paintings by American artists,—will be installed therein. The fourth pavilion will be used exclusively for foreign sculpture.

In addition to the United States section, twenty foreign governments will be represented by exhibits in the department, as follows: France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Austria, Japan, Mexico, Canada, Hungary, Sweden, Cuba, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Bulgaria, Portugal, and Ceylon. Space in which to form national sections has been assigned to each of these nations. There has also been reserved space for an international section, in which will be installed works by artists in countries not officially represented,—such as Denmark, Norway, and Spain. Applications for space exceeded by 40 per cent. the total amount available in the four pavilions of the Art Palace. It is to be regretted that several of these countries could not be allowed the space asked for. This, however, means that the standard of excellence in the objects shown is higher than usual, and that the representation throughout is most creditable.

In the work of forming the United States section, a number of State commissions have shown special interest in the representation of their own States in the department. Massachusetts early set apart the sum of \$8,500 for the representation of her art workers. This action caused effort on the part of other Eastern States toward this same end, with the result that New York has granted \$10,000 in aid of her artists, and Pennsylvania \$7,000. In the West, California, Colorado, Iowa, and Utah have taken official interest in the work of their artists.

The installation in the galleries of the art pa-

vilions began on March 1, and is still going on, although the exhibit, at this writing, is in an advanced state of readiness. The arrangement of such varied collections of art objects presents difficulties unknown to the layman. Not only must each picture be placed in its best light, but each wall, panel, or group in the gallery must be so composed as to present an harmonious whole. Each panel must possess a pictorial value. This is a most difficult task with the heterogeneous material at hand in any collection, no matter how grand its components. For this reason, no one man can alone attend to any work of installation; there must always be a "fresh eye" to criticise the result produced by the tired worker.

There is every evidence now that visitors to the exposition will have opportunities for studying the products of the art workers of every important country of the world where art and artists are recognized as factors in the development of the civilization of our time.

The executive staff of the department which has brought its work to success comprises many men of recognized ability in artistic and executive work, among them Mr. Charles M. Kurtz, assistant chief of the Department of Art, who occupied a similar position at the World's Columbian Exposition; Mr. Will H. Low, superintendent of the loan division; Mr. George Julian Zolnay, superintendent of the division of sculpture, and Mr. F. A. Whiting, superintendent of the division of applied arts. The executive is under obligations to the leading artists and art-lovers of the country, who have with one accord aided in the preliminary work of the United States section in every possible way.

In the galleries of the United States section will be installed representative examples of nearly every form of art work that has flourished in our country during the period that has elapsed

since the Columbian Exposition. The total number of exhibits accepted by the national juries of selection is not so great as at Chicago, but the standard of judgment will be found to be much higher.

Among works in the French section representing the older masters of that school are those of Carolus Duran, Bouguereau, Henner, Robert Fleury, Detaille, Flameng, Puvis de Chavannes, and Lhermitte. From the younger men, who are represented as coming masters, are works by Simon, Cottet, Dauchez, Ménard, Prinnet, Besnard, and Carrière. The impressionist school is represented by Claud-Monet, Renoir, Degas, Lepine, and others. The French sculpture section has especially strong representative works by Rodin, Saint-Marceaux, Mercier, Bartholdi, and Gardet.

Owing to the limited space that it was possible to assign to the Austrian section, only a portion of the representative collection by artists of that country will be found in the Art Palace. The greater part of the Austrian art exhibit will be installed in the Austrian national pavilion.

The Hungarian artists will also divide their collection. Although three galleries have been assigned to this school in the west pavilion, it was found necessary to seek space for the installation of a large number of strong examples of Hungarian art work in the Hungarian national section, in another department. Among them will be found works by Munkacsy and other artists well known in our country, and also by many whose works have not heretofore been seen in the United States.

Those who have become familiar with the art section of Great Britain pronounce it superior in character to the British section at Chicago, and much broader and more comprehensive than the British display at Paris, in 1900. Works of art by men of world-wide reputation, such as Millais, Leighton, Burne-Jones, Clausen, La Thangue, Orchardson, Watts, Alma-Tadema, Herkomer, Luke Fildes, and Macauley-Stevenson, are installed in the British section. The art committee, it would seem, has been successful in bringing together examples of nearly every phase of art work produced in England. The display of British sculpture is confined to works easy of transportation. A carefully selected collection, however, has been brought together of works suited for installation in the

various galleries of the British section. Among them are works by Brock, Frampton, Colton, Reynolds-Stevens, and others of equal prominence.

In the applied-art division of the British section, an opportunity, for the first time in our country, will be afforded to study the results of the arts and crafts movement in England during the last ten years.

A representative collection will be found in the Swedish section. Nowhere in Europe is art more patriotic than in that northern country. Since as early as 1880, a constant effort has been made to preserve the national spirit in the individual work of artists who have received their training in foreign schools. Upon returning to their own country, they are urged to enhance the artistic value of the local atmosphere by giving to the younger artists the benefit of their training. These efforts have resulted in the development of a distinctively national art. Its influence was clearly shown in the collection brought together in the Swedish national section at Chicago. The same national spirit is shown in the collection installed in the present exposition.

In the Holland section, a more complete idea of the art of that country may be gained than has been possible in any former universal exposition, either in the United States or in Europe, outside of Holland itself. The collection is made up of one hundred and seventy examples of oil paintings, seventy-five water-colors, and an equal number of lithographs, etchings, and engravings. The collection of sculpture is restricted to such works as could be installed in the picture galleries. The Holland commission has conformed to the classification of the department to the extent of including art works as expressed in Delft and Rosenberg ware; also in wood, silver, and copper. The commissioner-general, Mr. Mesdag, reports that in making this selection "the Holland government committee did not admit a single work of art that would not deserve particular attention from the art amateur and the general public."

The Japanese exhibit displays the well-known characteristics of Japanese art, and there are also oil paintings by younger artists done in the European method. Among the leading artists are Kampe Araki, Masao Gejo, Gaho Hashimoto, Keinen Imao, and Giokushi Kawabata. The sculptural exhibit in bronze, ivory, and wood is illustrative of scenes in Japanese life.





SOME REPRESENTATIVE JAPANESE PERIODICALS.

- (1) *Tokio Keizai Zasshi*, weekly; (2) *Nichinichi Shimbun*, daily; (3) *Toyo Keizai Zasshi*, weekly; (4) *Taiyo*, monthly; (5) *Toho Kyokai Kaiho*, monthly; (6) *Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, daily; (7) *Kokumin Shimbun*, daily; (8) *Jiji Shimpō*, daily; (9) *Nichi-Ro-Sempo*, three times a month, (the report of the Russo-Japanese war).

WHAT THE PEOPLE READ IN JAPAN.

THE statement that there are three times as many children in the elementary schools in Japan as there are in Russia, and that the Japanese are essentially a reading public, has come rather as a surprise to Americans, who know so little about the intellectual attainments of Asiatic peoples. There are all kinds of magazines, monthlies, weeklies, and dailies published in the Mikado's Empire, issued with editorial insight and by publication methods which will bear comparison with those of any Occidental country. This development of periodical publishing is young. It was only some seven or eight years ago that the modern printing press was adopted, but magazine and newspaper publishing is now a promising enterprise in Japan.

Tokio, the capital, naturally publishes the most influential periodicals. The *Taiyo* is a monthly magazine of popular interest, fully illustrated, with a circulation of more than one hundred thousand. The *Taiyo* was originally composed of a number of different monthly magazines published by one company, and the combination

is nicknamed the *Exhibition Magazine*. It has a commercial supplement, printed in English, known as the *Sun Trade Journal*. The *Tokio Keizai Zasshi* (*Tokio Economic Journal*) is a weekly, the oldest publication in the empire, devoted to economics and finances. Its editor and proprietor, the Hon. Yukichi Taguchi, is a member of the National House of Representatives, and one of the best-known economists of Japan. He advocates the principle of free trade. The *Toyo Keizai Zasshi* (*Oriental Economic Journal*) is the other Tokio weekly, devoted to economics and finances. It is edited by Dr. Tameyuki Amano. He advocates the protective policy; and the text-books on economics used in the schools of the empire are largely of his preparation. The *Toyo Zasshi* is only a few years old. There are a number of religious journals, the best known of which is the *Keisei*, of Tokio. The *Kyoiku Koho* is an educational weekly of the capital. Most of these are illustrated.

There are four hundred and eighty daily newspapers in the empire, of which eleven have a



A TOKIO NEWSBOY CRYING WAR EXTRAS.

national reputation. Sixteen dailies are published in Tokio alone, all of them issued in the morning. The three most famous are the *Jiji Shimpō* (*Times*), perhaps the best representative of the dailies. It has an enviable reputation for prompt and reliable national and foreign news. *Kokumin Shimbun* (*National News*) is a dignified newspaper of general interest. It is edited with high literary touch. The *Nichinichi* (*Daily News*) is dignified and influential. The *Tokio Asahi Shimbun* (*Morning Sun News*) is one of the popular newsy journals of the empire. The *Hochi Shimbun* (*Dispatch*) is one of the organs of the Progressive party, as are also the *Yomiuri Shimbun* (*Reader*) and the *Tokio Mainichi Shimbun* (*Daily News*). The *Nihon* (*Japan*) is the daily most popular with the students. Other publications of the capital are the *Heimin Shimbun* (*Commoner*), "a weekly journal of Socialist propa-

ganda;" the *Japan Mail*, weekly and daily, published in English and owned by an Englishman; and the *Japan Times*, published in English, but owned and edited by a Japanese.

Osaka, the commercial center of the empire, has two dailies with large circulation,—*Osaka Asahi* (*Morning Sun*), the most widely circulated daily in Japan, and the *Osaka Mainichi* (*Osaka Daily*). These two are influential papers, politically and commercially. The *Hinode Shimbun* (*Rising Sun News*) is a national daily of Kioto.

The Japanese press is showing a rapid evolution toward Western models. The events of the present war are responsible for "extras," which are sold in the streets by newsboys, or rather newsmen, in true American fashion, as shown in the accompanying illustration. The newsmen are bare-limbed, with a *tenugui*, or sort of napkin, around the head, and a small bell at the belt, which rings as they run. The special news supplement, or "extra," is known as the *gogwai*. The text in a Japanese newspaper, or any other periodical, begins at the first line at the head of the right column and reads down. The first line gives the name of the paper, the date, the price, postal instructions, etc.; the second line, the "catch heading" of the extra. The reading is done vertically, just as in the title. The interesting and significant portions are emphasized by black points at the side, which serve the purpose of large type or italics. Following are the headings and the first paragraph of the first war extra of the *Jiji Shimpō*, of Tokio, dated February 10:

GREAT VICTORY OF THE IMPERIAL FLEET.
(Special telegram from Shiho to the *Jiji Shimpō*.)

In a great naval battle between the Japanese and the Russians, at Port Arthur, three of the principal Russian vessels of war have been utterly destroyed.

Editorial opinion from Japanese journals is quoted on another page of this issue of the REVIEW.

JAPAN ON THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

EVEN to the Japanese people, who have always looked upon the United States as the foster-father of the New Japan, the American interest and general sympathy in the war between Japan and Russia have come as somewhat of a surprise. The magazines and newspapers of the island empire recount the history of their country, and recite the reasons why Japan is fighting America's battle as well as her

own—for a free commercial race and the Western idea of progress. The hearty expressions of appreciation for American sympathy are interesting. The *Jiji Shimpō*, of Tokio, which is to Japan and the Orient what the London *Times* is to England and the European Continent, in an editorial in its issue of February 14, under the heading "*Bei Koku no Kōi*" ("The Good Will of America"), said:

"CAN NEVER EXPRESS SUFFICIENT GRATITUDE."

The relations between America and our land have been greatly different from those of any other countries. Beginning with the kindly coercion which America brought to bear upon our country in the days of over forty years ago, she has always tempted and encouraged us, both openly and in a gentler, indirect way, to enter into the goodly company of great powers which are the torch-bearers of civilization. And for this reason we have never forgotten the friendship of America, as we would never forget a great and gracious virtue. And so it has come to pass that the relations of the two countries are like unto those between the members of a home, wherein the younger pays his respects to the elder and prays for his happiness on one hand, and, on the other, the elder holds the younger in affection and takes delight in his development. And all through the Russo-Nippon [the Japanese call their country Nippon, never Japan] negotiations, and in the war of to-day, America, from beginning to end, has made no secret of her sympathy for our land. To be sure, the commercial interests in Manchuria of the two countries are identical. But the American sympathy cannot be explained away on the basis of self-interests pure and simple. Has not Russia been ever reminding America of her willingness to enter into an understanding which would work for the interests of America, and through which America could receive special and advantageous treatment in Manchuria?

Unquestionably, it would have been to the particular interest of America to take advantage of such offers, and it might be that, through just such understanding with Russia, she might have seen the strong possibility of fencing out the keen competition of the British and Nipponese activities in Manchuria, and have been able to grasp in her own hands the commercial supremacy in North China. She has always declined to accept Russia's advances. From this, one can hardly escape the conclusion that America would rather throw her fate in with us, who, although in a modest way, are striving to the utmost to force the path of Anglo-American civilization and commerce, along the path of rectitude and integrity, across the far East, than to receive the special favors and privileges from the happy homeland of duplicity, of many imperial assurances, and of infinite lies.

The *Jiji Shimpō* goes on to comment on the offers of many Americans to help Japan as army nurses, and on the cheerful acceptance on the part of the United States Government of the troublesome task of looking after the safety and interests of the Japanese in Russia, and concludes:

"*Izure mo Beikoku no kan min ga waga kuni ni mampuku no dojo o hyoshi tsutsu aru no kakushoto shite wagahai Nippon kokumin no kansha ni tazaru tokoro nari.*"—"All of which are positive and indisputable proof of the heartfelt sympathy of both the government and the people of America, and for which we, the people of Nippon, can never express sufficient gratitude and appreciation."

The *Nichi-Ro Sempo*, of Tokio, whose entire object in life is the faithful report of the occur-

ences of the present war, spares no adjectives in praising the heroic efforts of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee. It says:

We have been informed that Mrs. McGee, of America, is offering her services to look after the sick and the wounded of the Nippon army. She is more than willing to cross many thousand miles of land and foreign waves to devote herself to this heroic task.

Then it speaks briefly of Dr. McGee's record in the Spanish-American and the Boxer wars, and also of her definite arrangement with Minister Takahira, at Washington, with the sanction of her own government, and continues:

It will not be long, therefore, before we will have the pleasure of seeing the heroic lady in our own country in the full vigor of her labor of mercy. It is piously to be hoped that we in Nippon may appreciate the full value of so noble a life.

The *Taiyo*, of Tokio, which combines light literature with the discussion of current topics of interest, is one of the most popular monthlies in Nippon. In its March issue, it says:

America is the home of the open-door policy and of the maintenance of the integrity of China, and for these great principles Nippon has taken up arms against Russia. America has strained every effort to open Manchuria to the world's commerce, hand-in-hand with Nippon. Her commercial treaties with China were signed at the same time as ours. It would be difficult for America to keep herself from showing sympathy with our course. We are told that the public sentiment of America is completely on the side of Nippon. Her enthusiasm for Nippon's victory at the opening of the war was such that one would have supposed that America herself were in open war with Russia,—*Adakamo jikoku ga susunde Rokoku to tatakaeruto doitsu no kan o nashi.*

JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*,—whose editor, Tokutomi Ichiro, is a distinguished and picturesque figure among the authors of New Nippon, and which, with the *Jiji*, is counted among the most weighty organs,—in its issue of March 1, prints more than a column and a half on the American attitude on the war. It opens with comments on the editorial remarks of the *New York Times* and *Tribune*, both of which echo the American sympathy with Nippon in no uncertain tones. Then it goes on to say:

What is singular is the present attitude of the New York ———. Toward the close of last year, the attitude of the paper was impartial, and one might almost say that some of the editorials of these days were somewhat pro-Nipponese. But with the beginning of the year, there has been a sudden change. It did not like the war map which was published by a London daily. The said unfortunate map printed the Philippine Islands in the same color as that of Nippon. And from this unhappy blunder of a London printer the

dignified ——— jumps to the conclusion that in the case of victory over Russia, Japan means to swallow the American possession as well. If Nippon were so wild and foolish as to take that nightmare in the southern seas off of the hands of America, one might be pardoned to suppose that Nippon ought to receive a word or two of thanks from the American press, which

certainly costs nothing. Instead of thanks, the ——— turns upon us its heavy thunders,—to such a hopeless depth of ingratitude has it fallen, all for the sake of Russia! What in the name of sense has Nippon, government or people, to do with the blunder of a London paper?

A. K.

THE EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF RUSSIA.

NOTWITHSTANDING the stricter censorship due to the war with Japan, the periodical press of Russia is devoting much space to the discussion of the present and future effect of the conflict on the social and economic life of the nation. "Popular sentiment," says the *Vyestnik Evropy* (St. Petersburg) for March, "reminds us of the popular feeling at the time of the last Turkish war rather than that during the Crimean War."

In one respect we note even some progress. Before the outbreak of hostilities, the warlike spirit was not strongly apparent either in society or in the press, quite different from that manifestation of Chauvinism in 1876-77. This war was not hailed as a blessing. Its dangers and difficulties were not belittled or passed over in silence; and various opinions were expressed as to the necessity and the effect of a rupture, quite freely, in so far as freedom of expression is possible with us. Upon the declaration of war, however, the willingness of society to share the burdens was universally manifested. The present war, moreover, certainly aroused a national consciousness in all classes of the Russian people, who are displaying a depth of devotion to the empire. We sincerely believe that this is destined to dispel many prejudices which hinder the expansion of creative thought. It may be that the peasantry, out of whose midst comes now, as ever, the great mass of the defenders of the fatherland, will live to see the completion of the work of emancipation that was begun under the influence of the Crimean War. The *zemstvo* [rural elective body], everywhere hastening to meet the needs of the country, will prove its claim to the place assigned to it in the epoch of great reforms. Society, voluntarily sharing the cares of the government, will be acknowledged mature both in point of morals and intelligence.

THE EFFECT ON FINANCES.

Turning to the economic condition of the country as affected by the war, the *Russkoye Ekonomicheskoye Obozvyeniye*, a St. Petersburg monthly devoted to sociology and economics, describes the demoralization of the Russian financial market.

Various stocks, securities, and even government

bonds, declined rapidly. The holders of securities seemed to have lost their heads, and it required the authoritative statement of the minister of finance to reassure them somewhat. Thus, government bonds dropped from 99½ to 93, land rents fell from 92-94 to 86, and other dividend-paying papers fell still lower. The shares of coal companies, and of engineering concerns, declined with the rest, owing to lack of confidence on the part of the public. This was admitted by the minister of finance. He attempted to show that, while the war might lead to temporary embarrassment, it could not permanently weaken the economic power of Russia.

In its February issue, the *Ekonomicheskoye Obozvyeniye* takes a more optimistic view of the financial situation. It points out that the hope of the foreign speculators that Russia would attempt to keep up the prices of stock artificially has not been realized. "As soon as it became apparent that such an economic error would not be committed, a new demand for Russian securities arose, and resulted in a new influx of gold. In order to protect the gold reserve of the country, the Russian Government bank raised the rates of discount, in February, 1 per cent."

The *Russkiya Vyedomosti* of March 11 is inclined to believe that the war will not seriously affect the foreign trade of Russia. "Should the price of some raw materials be reduced, the reduction would merely lead to increased exports. On the other hand, the importation of costly manufactured articles would probably be checked." Another item in favor of the Russian balance, according to the *Vyedomosti*, would be the decrease in the number of Russians traveling and residing abroad during the war.

HOW THE PEASANTS SUFFER.

In spite of these assurances by the ministers, however, the economic condition of Russia is far from satisfactory, as is evidenced by the following statements in the *Narodnoye Khozyaistvo*, another economic review published in St. Petersburg. It expresses deep concern over the

evident disorganization of the very foundation of national life.

The symptoms are becoming more marked of the declining prosperity of the rural population, of the stagnant condition of industrial life, and with it the more strained relations between the employees and the factory administrations, the more evident antagonism between various nationalities in the empire, and the uncertainty of the war and its final result; these have created an atmosphere of deep gloom.

This review fearlessly avails itself of the opportunity to criticise the existing order of things. "The Russian people," it says, "have evidently outgrown the narrow limits of bureaucratic guardianship which prevent their normal development, and if these limits are not judiciously extended they will in the end be unable to confine the constantly growing power of internal pressure."

All of the Russian papers describe at length the fervent patriotism of the Russian people as expressed in public prayer and in contributions to the war fund. The peasantry is doing its full share, not only in contributing the great mass of the soldiers, but also in paying, by direct and indirect taxes, and now by voluntary contributions also, the enormous cost of the war. In the war with Japan, says the *Vyestnik Evropy* (March),

as well as in all of our preceding wars, the greatest sacrifices unavoidably fall to the share of the common people,—i.e., our peasantry. Less than ever, therefore, can we read without disgust articles like that in the *Grazhdanin*, of Prince Mescherski, which insists on the utility and benefit to be derived from inflicting corporal punishment on the peasants. This article libels the village when it credits it with favoring flogging. . . . The discord is the more shocking at this time when Russia finds herself in the hour of trial. If the common danger cannot make impossible the defense of the worst of inequalities, what can be expected in times of peace from the adherents of dry-rot, whose main storehouse is the reactionary press?

The *Russkiya Vyedomosti*, in its issue of March 9, notes with regret that the municipal administration of Moscow, in subscribing a million rubles to the war fund, has found it necessary to do so partly at the expense of the elementary public schools. The problem of providing adequate school facilities has occupied the attention

of the city authorities for decades. It was found necessary to turn away large numbers of applicants for admission at the beginning of every school year, and the city attempted to solve the problem in 1904 by appropriating a sum of money for the establishment of twenty new schools. On account of the war, however, only five are to be established, and the rest of the money is to be contributed to the war fund.

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION.

The Russo-Jewish weeklies, the *Buduschnost* (the Future) and the *Voskhod* (the Dawn), comment, in their editorials of March 5 and 12, on the unremitting campaign of the reactionary organs, the *Novoye Vremya*, the *Znamya*, and others, against the Jews. Various rumors are spread among the people concerning the alleged sympathy shown by the Jews for the Japanese. For example, in Bakhmut, the Jewish furrier Abramovich was accused of having sent three carloads of fur coats to the Japanese army. In another town, the rumor was spread that the Jews were plotting to blow up a bridge on the Sizran-Vyazem railroad; or that the Jews export gold, that they are buying up cavalry horses for the Japanese army, that they have started subscriptions for the construction of war vessels for Japan, that they influenced England and the United States against Russia, etc. Says the *Voskhod*:

It is not in our interest to advocate greater limitations of the freedom of the press, yet even in free countries it is considered a criminal offense to incite to murder and riot, even though it be done for national and patriotic reasons. In Italy, a Catholic congregation was forbidden, recently, to give instruction to the youth, because it had permitted the staging of an anti-Semitic play in its hall. In Germany, where the official class is by no means distinguished for its philosemitism, agitators of anti-Semitic disturbances, even though they be editors of papers, are sentenced to months of imprisonment. In France, even, such agitators have been fined for boycotting Jewish firms. But in Russia such agitation is incomparably more dangerous than in other countries, because of the greater ignorance of the masses, and because the Jews are isolated even by the law itself. Is it right to permit such agitation in a country which is governed by law; is it in the interests of the country, especially in such unsettled times, to awaken the beast in man?



CLIMATIC FEATURES OF THE FIELD OF THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

BY FRANK WALDO, PH.D.

(Author of "Modern Meteorology" in the "Contemporary Science Series.")

WITH the opening of the Russo-Japanese war, for the first time within almost a century climatic conditions have entered as an important feature, perhaps a controlling factor, among the elements to be considered in the conduct of the war. Not since Napoleon's fatal campaign, and never since the introduction of the railroad and the modern army commissary and arms, has a large army had to face really serious climatic obstacles. It so happens that the present war is occurring in a region of the most marked contrasts, and when the avenues of approach of the combatants to the actual battleground are considered we find a condition of affairs climatic that could not be duplicated in any other inhabited portion of the globe. It is of interest to consider these conditions as they may affect the movements of the combatants.

The climate of the whole region affected by the war is largely controlled by the continental atmospheric conditions in the interior of Siberia and their resulting monsoon effects, which extend to a distance of thousands of miles from this center.

Throughout the whole of eastern Asia, the rule is a summer rainy season and a relatively dry winter. The summers are in general warm, with monsoon winds blowing from the ocean toward the interior of the continent, and the winters are cold, with the monsoon blowing from the continent seaward, and thus carrying the cold dry air of the interior to the coast.

Thanks to the system of weather observation in Japan, which owes its completeness to Professor Mendenhall, we know the climate of Japan about as well as we do that of New England for the past twenty-five years. Russia has carried on systematic meteorological observations in Siberia for upward of half a century, and has carefully published the results. For Manchuria and Korea, however, we have comparatively few accurate meteorological observations.

There are three distinct conditions that have to be considered in viewing this matter,—the climate of the field of war, that of the Russian approach, and that of the Japanese approach; and to these must be added the relative powers

of acclimatization of the troops of the belligerents.

While the field of active warfare has as yet been confined to Korea and southern and eastern Manchuria, it is quite certain to extend to northern Manchuria and the Russian provinces of the Amur; but even in the case of the most pronounced success of the Japanese, it will hardly overrun these extreme limits. It must be remembered, however, that this area is nearly as extensive as that part of the United States east of the Mississippi River.

The climate of the islands of Japan and the Russian island of Saghalin is moister and subjected to less extremes of temperature than the mainland on the west. At Hakodate, the temperatures, on the average, range from 85° F. in summer to + 2° F. (average) in winter; at Niigata, from 95° F. to 24° F.; at Tokio, from 93° F. to 20° F.; and at Decime, from 90° F. to 28° F. The highest and lowest temperatures observed at Tokio are 98° F. and 15° F., respectively.

While the winter in Japan is long, lasting from five to seven months, yet severe cold does not occur. The Japanese are thus, on the whole, unaccustomed to the low winter temperatures of the Trans-Baikal and Amur regions, or even of Manchuria.

On the islands Nippon, Yezo, and Saghalin there is a decrease in the rainfall toward the north. In southern Nippon an annual precipitation of 175 cm. occurs, and in Saghalin only 54 cm. On the west coast of Nippon the winter rains are copious, although most of the precipitation occurs from September to December, inclusive. On the east coast, the winter rainfall is less, and during the remainder of the year fairly well distributed. The warm ocean current Kuro Siwo warms the west coast of Nippon, but not the east coast, so that there is really little difference in the temperatures on the two sides.

In winter, the west coast has much cloudy, rainy weather, and the winds from the north and west blow with such great violence over the Sea of Japan that navigation becomes very dangerous, and these waters are avoided by careful

navigators. The snow-fall is excessive, and in the mountain region lies very deep on the ground; as much as twenty feet of snow sometimes accumulates in the valley of the Tetorigawa. There is a great contrast between the clouded sky and snow-covered ground of the west coast and the clear sky and bare ground of the east coast.

From April to September, the winds on the Sea of Japan are from the southwest, and are of gentle character, except when the terrible typhoons, which correspond to our West Indian hurricanes, ravage the coast, and render dangerous the waters of the Sea of Japan. Thus, the passage of the Sea of Japan offers treacherous winds to the Japanese ships, both in winter and early fall, and one terrible storm might create greater havoc among the Japanese forces than a whole year of fighting.

The Russian coast from the mouth of the Amur southward has a most inhospitable climate. It has the coldest winter and the lowest average temperature for the year of any region lying in that latitude. The spring is very cold, and extends far into the early summer months, but, to make up for this, the fall is relatively warm. The frequent dense fogs that occur in the warm season add to the dangers and general unattractiveness of the region. In fact, a climate that strongly resembles that of Labrador extends as far south as latitude 40°. During the winter months, a strong northwest wind blows almost continuously, and carries the cold air from the interior to the coast. In the summer time, however, the winds are mainly from the south or southeast.

The climatic conditions along the Russian coast south of the Amur are shown by those at Nikolaewsk, at the north, and Vladivostok, at the south.

At Vladivostok, the last snow falls in the spring, about April 1, and the last ice is seen about the middle of the month. In the fall, ice forms about November 1, and the first snow-fall comes a week or ten days later. The highest summer temperature is about 92° F., and the lowest winter temperature about - 15° F.

At Nikolaewsk, on the Amur near its mouth, the last snow falls about the 1st of June, and the ice remains until about the end of the third week in May. In the fall, ice forms about October 20, although navigation may not close for another fortnight, about which time the first snow falls. The average maximum summer temperature is 83° F., and the average winter minimum - 38° F., but a minimum of - 58° F. has been recorded.

So that, with northward progress there is a re-

tardation of spring by six or seven weeks, and winter sets in two or three weeks earlier, thus shortening the summer season and lengthening the winter season by more than two months.

Korea presents a variety of climate, with its stretch of six hundred miles in latitude, its mountains extending to altitudes that exceed that of Mount Washington, and its peninsular exposure at the south and an east coast continental exposure in the northern portion. At Chemulpho, midway up on the east shore of the Yellow Sea, an average annual temperature of 50° F. obtains, with a maximum of 90° F. and a minimum of +30° F., and even here open waters freeze over in winter. But in the northern portion the conditions are much more extreme; winter temperatures below zero are experienced, open river waters are frozen over for four months in winter, which is truly arctic in character, with the cold northwest winds sweeping down from the interior of the continent.

The summer season is almost tropical in its warmth, and during the months June to September from twenty-five to thirty inches of rain falls; during the other months of the year, the precipitation is light and is quite evenly distributed. Great floods are liable to occur during the summer months that render the streams impassable; and the high relative humidity of the air at this season of the year renders even moderately high temperatures almost unbearable.

Manchuria, with its diversified land surface, its high mountains and its valleys, experiences great contrasts of climate. The summer temperatures reach 95° F., while in winter the temperatures go as low as - 15° F. at the south and - 40° F. at the north. The rainfall occurs mostly in the summer, and amounts to only about 20 or 25 inches during the entire year. Manchuria possesses a rich summer vegetation, and its fertile valleys will supply a welcome commissary aid to the combatants.

In following up the railroad from the Yellow Sea to the Amur, there is but little change in the summer temperatures, but the duration of the warm season decreases by about two months, and the winter is consequently lengthened by a like amount. The number of days when the waters are ice-covered increase from 100 or 120 to 170 or 180. There is also a corresponding change in the severity of the cold. Minimum temperatures of zero or not much below, at the south, decrease to fifty degrees below zero on the Amur; and while waters are freed from ice in March at the south, yet on the Amur they remain ice-bound until early in May. In the fall, the temperatures do not go below zero until the end of November, and waters do not become

frozen until December, but the time grows earlier with progress toward the Amur, where the temperature goes below freezing the first week in October, and by the beginning of November the waters are ice-bound.

The dryness of the Siberian climate is very conducive to the health of its inhabitants, and the permanent reserve camps of the Russian soldiers will thus be much more advantageously placed than those of the Japanese in the moister Korea and southern Manchuria.

Throughout most of the long stretch across Siberia to the Amur, minimum winter temperatures of from -40° F. to -60° F. may be expected. Winter sets in with freezing weather in the latter part of October, and waters become ice-bound early in November. Thawing weather does not come until April, and ice remains until early in May. The waters thus remain frozen for six months of the year. Violent snowstorms occur in winter that would put to shame an American blizzard, although it is not that much snow actually falls, but it is blown about, and being frozen hard, is of sand-like consistency.

In the summer time, the maximum shade temperatures reach 90° F. or 95° F., but at night the minimum goes down almost to freezing. The long days of summer will prove most advantageous to the Russians, and may tempt the

Japanese to the Amur in case of their early success. The coming winter, however, would find the Russians much better able to withstand its rigors than the Japanese could possibly be. Russia has proved that the midwinter journey of a month across frozen Siberia has no insurmountable terrors for her troops. Only at the Lake Baikal transfer occur conditions that cannot be wholly anticipated.

The following little table shows the monthly midseasonal average temperatures at a few points that are of interest in connection with the war:

	January. Degrees Fahrenheit.	April. Degrees Fahrenheit.	July. Degrees Fahrenheit.	October. Degrees Fahrenheit.	Year. Degrees Fahrenheit.
Irkutsk.....	-5	35	65	33	31
Werchogansk.....	-62	7	59	5	1
Nertschinsk.....	-28	26	65	26	22
Blagoweschtschensk..	-14	35	70	34	31
Chabarowsk.....	-13	36	69	38	33
Nikolajewsk.....	-10	27	62	35	28
Vladivostok.....	-5	39	69	48	40
Peking.....	+23	57	79	54	53
Taku.....	+24	54	80	55	53
Newchwang.....	+15	48	77	51	48
Mukden.....	+4	51	80	44	44
Seoul.....	+24	54	81	60	55
Chemulpho.....	+27	52	80	60	54
Nernuro.....	+23	36	65	50	42
Hakodate.....	+27	42	70	52	47
Tokio.....	+36	54	77	60	57

CHICAGO'S SIGNIFICANT ELECTION AND REFERENDUM.

BY VICTOR S. YARROS.

IS Chicago, the second city in the United States, a "municipal-ownership town?"

The intelligence that an overwhelming majority of those citizens of "the most American of American cities" who voted at the municipal election, on April 5, declared themselves in favor of municipal ownership of the street-railway systems at the earliest opportunity seems to have surprised and nonplused a good many alleged public guides and teachers. All sorts of more or less remarkable explanations have been offered, not only by speculative outsiders who are not restrained in their flights of fancy by an inconvenient acquaintance with the facts, but also by local observers who are presumed to know the history and antecedents of the event.

As the result of the so-called "little ballot" (or referendum) is undoubtedly significant, es-

pecially when considered in the light of the aldermanic election which accompanied it, a thoroughly impartial and candid account of the campaign should convey useful instruction to intelligent students of American municipal politics.

What, then, did Chicago vote for, and why did she vote as she did? The questions which concern us in this article were submitted to the qualified electors of Chicago in the following forms:

1. Shall the Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "An Act to authorize cities to acquire, construct, own, operate, and lease street railways, and to provide the means therefor," approved May 18, 1903, in force July 1, 1903, commonly known as the "Mueller law," be adopted and in force in the city of Chicago?

2. Shall the City Council, upon the adoption of the Mueller law, *proceed without delay* [italics mine] to acquire ownership of the street railways under the powers conferred by the Mueller law?

3. Shall the City Council, instead of granting any franchises, proceed at once, under the city's police powers and other existing laws, to license the street-railway companies until municipal ownership can be secured, and compel them to give satisfactory service?

The first proposition was adopted by a majority of over 122,000, 152,434 voting "for," and 30,104 "against," it. The thirty thousand persons who voted to reject the Mueller enabling act were certainly severely logical and consistent, for there can be no municipal ownership in a city which lacks the legal authority to adopt that alternative. The fact that the Mueller Act was a home-rule measure, that it conferred a power which, by common consent of progressive men, all cities should possess, apparently did not disturb them. They voted against autonomy and the right of their city to manage its own affairs in order to prevent what they feared might prove the insertion of the thin end of the wedge of "municipal socialism." It should be borne in mind, however, that a good many of these 30,000 unterrified "antis" are directly or indirectly pecuniarily interested in the maintenance of the traction *status quo*—as stockholders, bondholders, agents, attorneys, superior employees, etc.

It is interesting to note at this point that, in spite of the practical unanimity with which political and civic bodies, and the press of the city (but two newspapers constituting the opposition), had urged acceptance at the polls on the Mueller enabling act, nearly fifty thousand of those who voted for aldermanic candidates failed to register their opinions on that vital proposition. There are those who claim that in this instance silence signified dissent or displeasure, but the reasoning which leads to this conclusion is rather occult. Why should indifferent citizens be counted against rather than for a proposition?

On the immediate municipal-ownership proposition, the vote stood thus: "Yes," 120,744; "No," 50,893; majority for the proposition, 69,851. Nearly eleven thousand people had positive opinions on the question of adopting or rejecting the Mueller Act, while entertaining doubt as to the right answer to the municipal-ownership interrogatory. The figures further show that many thousands appreciated the very material distinction between a proposition looking to the possession of a power and privilege and a

proposition involving the immediate exercise of such power and privilege. Plainly, a vote for the enabling act did not commit one to municipal ownership, and it is safe to say that thousands of uncompromising individualists and opponents of public ownership of public utilities voted for the Mueller proposition with satisfaction and cheerfulness.

On the interim license *vs.* the fixed-term franchise proposition, the vote was: "Yes," 120,183; "No," 48,056; majority for the plan, 72,127. There are some citizens in Chicago who are opposed to municipal ownership, without favoring franchises and fixed-term contracts for private ownership and operation of public utilities. The indeterminate and revocable license (a very different thing from the indeterminate, perpetual franchise) would, as an original proposition, command considerable support in Chicago, whose bitter experience with corporate "contracts" has afforded a liberal education.

Eliminating, as we are fully entitled to do, the voters who take no interest in measures and matters of policy, it is undeniable that the citizens of Chicago have voted for immediate municipal ownership. What is the exact meaning of this mandate? I say "mandate," for morally and politically it is a mandate, although this referendum was had under a public-policy act of the State which merely provides for the expression of opinion—for "academic" referendums, as our newspapers put it. It is a mandate because in an American community the majority is bound to have its way, and, secondly, because no ordinance settling the traction question will ever be approved by the people (and any such ordinance must be referred to the people by virtue of the pledges made by the mayor and many of our best aldermen) which shall be open to the charge of needlessly postponing the opportunity for municipal ownership. What, to repeat, is the meaning of this mandate?

We have been told, since the election, that it had no meaning; that the majority voted blindly, ignorantly, and spitefully. All sorts of theoretical and practical objections have been marshaled against municipal ownership and operation to prove—what? That the people ought not to have voted for it? No, that they did not intend, and could not have intended, to vote for it! Obviously, it is easy to be foolish, as well as wise, after the event.

Simple solutions, it has been said, are often thought of last instead of first. The simple solution of the Chicago referendum "mystery" is that the majority of the voters prefer municipal ownership to the kind of private ownership they have known and "enjoyed" for years. They

are not converts of Karl Marx (as one of our papers would have us believe) or of the Fabian Socialists. They have not consciously abandoned the "principles of the fathers." Ask the average Chicago advocate of municipal ownership whether he has adopted "municipal socialism," and he will stare at you, as the question will be unintelligible to him. Socialism! What has it to do with the situation? He wants decent service, which he has not had and sees no prospect of getting under the present system and management. He wants consideration for his just claims, which he has been denied. He wants, for the community as a whole, justice and fair play, which the traction companies have not even dreamed of conceding.

Let me quote Mayor Carter H. Harrison's message to the Council of 1903 on the sort of service the Chicago traction companies have been furnishing:

For years, they [the people] have been subjected to the most outrageous service known to an American city; they have suffered from accommodations which have violated every conceivable rule of health, comfort, and decency. Morning and night, they have been huddled like cattle in ill-ventilated, unclean, and uncomfortable cars; their wives and daughters have been subjected to conditions so demoralizing as to be absolutely indecent.

Are these the words of a politician who panders to prejudice? No one in the city (not even the traction officials themselves) has a better opinion of the service. The most conservative newspapers use such terms as "execrable," "impossible," "wretched," and "odious" in describing the intramural transportation system of the city. The chairman of the Transportation Committee of the present Council is quoted as saying that a man cannot "ride on the street cars of Chicago with the assurance that he will reach the end of his journey without having had his spinal column jerked out of the position the Creator intended it to assume." The delays, interruptions, and break-downs in bad weather are so frequent and so serious that it has freely been charged in the press that the companies deliberately arrange them in order to exhaust the public patience and drive the average citizen to favor a settlement of the outstanding franchise question at any cost to the city, so long as any improvement of the service were held out as the consideration therefor.

But the people of Chicago have not urged a settlement at any cost to the city. They have, instead, judged, found wanting, and condemned the present traction system and demanded a change to the only alternative that seems feasible. Why have not the municipal authorities com-

pelled the companies to rehabilitate their system and improve their service? Or, if that be impossible, why are not the companies ousted and the franchises granted to more competent and more reasonable men?

Because "contracts" and franchises alleged to have been obtained from the State Legislature several decades ago are in the way. The city has stoutly,—in late years, at any rate,—denied not only the value but the legal validity of the alleged State franchises, secured over her head and in contempt of her rights and wishes; but one of the companies has taken the controversy into the federal court, and the city has been restrained by injunction from interfering with the company's business or infringing upon its alleged rights. As this litigation is profoundly offensive to the public, involves the assertion of absurd and dishonest claims, and has undoubtedly made thousands of believers in municipal ownership, a few words may be said concerning it.

The first street-railway franchise under which a railway was constructed in Chicago was granted by the City Council in 1858. It was for a period of twenty-five years, and contained a clause for purchase of the property by the city at the end of that term. In 1865, the State Legislature passed an act extending, or purporting to extend, from twenty-five to ninety-nine years all the franchises, licenses, contracts, etc., of the street-railway companies then in existence in Chicago. This was a "boodle" measure, and the press and the public opinion of the city denounced it in language as violent as it was just. It was asserted that the act had been "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," and the then governor of Illinois, Richard J. Oglesby, vetoed it in obedience to his sense of duty and decency and to the indignant protests of the community. It was, however, passed over his veto and incorporated into the law of the State.

In 1883, the companies sought an extension of their franchises from the City Council, and a compromise was agreed upon. The alleged rights under the ninety-nine-year act were not surrendered or waived, but the city carefully refrained from recognizing them even by implication. The authorities frankly admitted that they were anxious to stave off the determination of the validity, scope, and practical importance of the ninety-nine-year act, and the ordinance then passed extended the franchises for twenty years and left the whole matter of the State title in abeyance.

Since 1897, in which year the companies revived the old issue by securing anti-home rule legislation, favorable to their interests, from a corrupt and boss-ridden legislature, the authori-

ties and upright citizens of Chicago have insisted on an absolute waiver of all claims under the ninety-nine-year act as a condition precedent to any further franchise-extension legislation. In a report of a special street-railway commission created by the City Council in 1900, the following paragraph may be found: "When the companies now in control of Chicago receive any further grant of privileges from the city, they should be required, as a condition of such grant, to renounce any claims of rights under the so-called ninety-nine-year act of 1865." And this has been the position of the mayor and the Council since that time. "No waiver, no grants," has been the watchword.

The country has heard of the Chicago Municipal Voters' League, the non-partisan body of public-spirited citizens that was organized over eight years ago for the purpose of purifying, elevating, and reforming the City Council, in which boodle-and-spoils rule had reigned unchecked and honest performance of duty had been the rare exception. This is not the place to dwell on the splendid work and extraordinary achievements of the league. All that is relevant in this connection is mention of the fact that its platform, which every reputable member of the last several councils has signed, contains these planks:

I believe that no future franchises for street railways, gas or electric plants, or other public utilities should be granted without expressly reserving the opportunity for municipal ownership at or before the expiration of the grant; that such grants should require the best possible service for the public, and the use of the most approved appliances, reserving to the Council the power to make reasonable regulations at all times for this purpose.

I believe that the application of the referendum to such matters of grave public importance as the issuance of municipal bonds has for years operated with distinct advantage, and that the opportunity should be afforded for its application to the settlement of all important policies with reference to public utilities.

I believe that, in addition to the foregoing provisions, all grants or extensions of street-railway franchises to the existing companies should require that such companies expressly waive all claims under the so-called ninety-nine-year act.

One of the companies has tentatively agreed to waive the ninety-nine-year act, but the other and larger one has flatly refused to accept this condition, and has appealed to the federal court for "protection." Years of controversy and litigation are in prospect, and the people, weary of obstruction, persistent attempts to profit by past wrong, and of failure to meet reasonable demands, are determined to cut the Gordian knot by reforming the present traction régime alto-

gether and substituting municipal ownership. The lesson of the referendum is so plain that only reckless and stupid (mis)managers of natural monopolies contrive to miss it. The wages of abuse and neglect and riotous contempt of the public are forfeiture and extinction. Ideals of private ownership under proper control will not save the sort of private ownership which waters stock, bribes legislatures and juries, advances unconscionable claims, and charges high rates for execrable service. The press may appeal, and rightly, to such ideals; may point out the golden mean between the abuse of private monopoly and public monopoly with its political and economic evils; the average man, whose mind, in Walter Bagehot's phrase, is "fact-ish," is not guided by general principles. As a matter of fact, but one Chicago newspaper has advocated immediate municipal ownership, while all the others have steadily opposed it, while indorsing the Mueller "enabling" act, and in this they were at one with the civic bodies and the authorities. The voters read the arguments—and remained unconvinced. An ounce of such fact as tampering with juries, debauching legislators, and resisting equity and decency overbalances pounds of theory.

The people of Chicago elected, on April 5, an honest and intelligent council. They paid no attention to party labels and party appeals. They voted for fit, moderate, judicious men who had been indorsed by the league, and even radical champions of municipal ownership were defeated because of their lack of experience and ability. At the same time, these voters, praised for their discrimination as regards aldermanic candidates, demanded municipal ownership,—a radical departure! And this in every ward of the city, without exception! "Blind and ignorant" men do not act in any such manner.

Financial and legal difficulties render municipal ownership impracticable in Chicago at this conjuncture. The franchises of the companies will probably be extended, but they will have to pay adequate compensation, waive their alleged State-given rights, provide first-class service, and accept a clause reserving to the city the privilege of purchasing the properties at the end of a short period,—ten or fifteen years. Ordinances less favorable to the city will not have the ghost of a chance at the polls. If the companies intend to resist the "I will" of the Chicago electorate even now, municipal ownership—and operation to boot—will come within five years.

This is the meaning of the Chicago referendum.

CONVENTIONS AND OTHER GATHERINGS OF THE YEAR.

THE Presidential campaign would in itself mark 1904 as preëminently a convention year for the United States, even if there were no exposition at St. Louis, with its attendant series of conferences and congresses. St. Louis itself having been chosen as the meeting-place of the Democratic National Convention, the attention of the whole country will be focused there for several days, beginning with July 6. Meanwhile, the Republican National Convention will have met and concluded its labors at Chicago in the last ten days of June. The first gathering of the minor political parties will be that of the National Social Democratic organization, at Chicago, on May 1. Indianapolis has been chosen as the meeting-place of the National Prohibition Congress, and July 29 as the date, while the People's party will meet in national convention at Springfield, Ill., on July 4.

CONVENTIONS AT ST. LOUIS.

At St. Louis, next to the Democratic convention, in July, perhaps the most truly national organization to meet during the coming summer will be the National Educational Association, of which some mention is made at another point in this article. This, however, will be only one of the three hundred gatherings to which Mr. Saunders alludes in his article on the fair in this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS. Besides the Congress of Arts and Science, specially promoted by the exposition, and unique in its character, there will be a series of congresses similar to those held at Chicago in 1893, and at Paris in 1900, most of which will have the support of the American society or association devoted to similar objects. In May, there will be an International Press Congress, and also an International Good Roads Congress. On September 12-17 will take place the third International Congress of Electricity. The International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists will meet on September 29. This will be followed, in October, by international congresses on engineering, on temperance, on Sunday rest, and on instruction of the deaf, and an international library congress, under the auspices of the American Library Association. Several other congresses of this character, for which dates have not yet been assigned, will undoubtedly meet during the exposition season.

A great number of miscellaneous conventions have been invited by the exposition to meet in its halls and meeting-places, and dates have been assigned to many of these. Elsewhere in this article we shall speak of the Federation of Women's Clubs' meeting, in May, and during the month of June there will be gatherings of the National Federation of Musical Clubs, of the Federation of Day Nurseries, of the National Coöperative Congress, of the National Eclectic Medical Association, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the Railway Clerks of America, and of the Music Teachers' National Association. In September, the American Neurological Association, and in October, the American Congress on Tuberculosis, will hold sessions on the exposition grounds.

It is a matter of some interest to the public to know how these various organizations are to be provided for by the exposition authorities. It has been announced that the Library Building of the Washington University, designated as the Hall of Congresses for the exposition term, will be the meeting-place of the congress sessions. There are many similar rooms for section and committee meetings, while an excellent auditorium for large audiences will be Festival Hall, situated in the center of the grounds. The exposition, also, has charge of the Coliseum Building, on Olive Street, and this building is available for such conventions or congresses as may wish to meet within the city limits.

MEETINGS OF PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL SOCIETIES.

Among the professional and scientific associations holding sessions this year at other points than St. Louis, the American Medical Association, which now consists of fourteen thousand members and is rapidly increasing its membership, will meet on June 7, at Atlantic City, N. J. This meeting will be preceded by that of the American Academy of Medicine, at the same place. The American Institute of Homeopathy will meet at Niagara Falls, on June 20.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers will hold a joint session with the Institution of Mechanical Engineers of Great Britain, on May 31. On September 8, there will be a meeting, in New York City, of the Society of Mechanical Industry, under the presidency of

Sir William Ramsey. This meeting will be held at the invitation of the New York section of this society. It is expected that about one hundred and fifty of the most prominent men connected with the industries of Great Britain will attend this meeting, which is the first in the history of the society to be held in the United States. An American president will be elected for the ensuing year. It is said that a more representative association of technologists, manufacturers, and scientists has never visited this country.

The American Mining Congress will hold its seventh annual session at Portland, Ore., beginning on August 22 and continuing for six days.

The National Irrigation Congress will hold its twelfth annual session at El Paso, Texas, on November 15. The work of this congress will be divided into sections of forestry, land and water laws, engineering and mechanics, production by irrigation, and climatology. Every State and Territory in the Union is represented on the roster of this congress.

PATRIOTIC RALLIES AND REUNIONS.

The thirtieth National Congress of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at Boston, beginning on August 15. The commander-in-chief this year is Mr. John C. Black, of Illinois. The Woman's Relief Corps, and the Sons of Veterans, will hold annual meetings at the same time and place.

In the South, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, which now has a membership of thirty-five thousand, will hold this year's session at St. Louis, October 4-8. The objects of this association are historical, educational, benevolent, and social. The society is planning for the erection of a Battle Abbey in the city of Richmond, where records and relics of the Confederacy will be preserved.

EDUCATIONAL GATHERINGS.

One of the great conventions to be held, during the summer, in connection with the St. Louis Exposition will be that of the National Educational Association, which will hold a four days' session, beginning on June 28. Into those four days, all the meetings of the eighteen departments of the association will be compressed; but the officers have arranged for a series of studies of the various educational exhibits to occupy a week or more following the close of the convention. The plan agreed upon for the convention proper provides that the sessions be limited in number and length, in order that papers and discussions may be practically applied in the study of the exhibits. Each department will hold two sessions, such topics for the programme

being selected as relate most directly to the exposition. The general sessions, four in number, will be devoted to the discussion of national educational systems. Eminent foreign educators will be present, and will assist in a comparative and intelligent study of their illustrative exhibits.

The only other national educational convention to be held during the summer will be that of the American Institute of Instruction, at Bethlehem, N. H., July 5-8. This gathering, also, will profit from the presence in this country of eminent educators. Among others, M. Gabriel Compayre, of France, has been invited to address the convention, which will consider current educational problems. The important feature of the meeting of the Institute of Instruction will be the Department of Kindergartens, under the presidency of Miss Lucy Wheelock, of Boston, in which will be represented all the kindergarten teachers and trainers of New England.

The annual University Convocation of the State of New York will take place June 27-28. For many years, this conference at Albany has brought together many experts in higher and secondary education, and its proceedings have been of unique value to educationists throughout the country.

Another gathering which may properly be classed in the educational group will be the conference of the American Library Association, which will this year assume an international character, and will be held at St. Louis, October 17-22. All associations of foreign librarians have been invited to send delegates to this meeting, and enough replies have been received to indicate that this feature of the conference will be a success. The programme will be cast on broad lines, and will be planned to present an accurate and extended account of the present status of library work in this and other countries. Many of the Western States will hold the annual meetings of their State library associations at St. Louis during the week of the international conference. The president of the American Library Association this year is Mr. Herbert Putnam, head of the Library of Congress, at Washington.

It has been the custom of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS*, in past years, to outline the work and the prospects of some of the more important summer schools of the country. Within a few years there has been a marked differentiation in the character and aims of these schools. The summer-school movement is everywhere recognized as a growing one, and there is every reason to believe that more and better work is done

by the summer schools at the present time than was possible twenty, or even ten, years ago. The increase, however, has been in quality rather than in quantity. There are possibly fewer of the popular "assemblies" and so-called "Chautauquas" at the present time than there were ten years ago. But of well-equipped schools maintained for the sake of those who wish to occupy the summer months in serious study there are undoubtedly more in existence to-day than ever before in the history of the country. There is hardly a State in the Union where such opportunities are not afforded by one or more institutions.

THE SUMMER-SCHOOL IDEA, NORTH AND SOUTH.

While we are accustomed to think of the summer-school movement as pretty well advanced in years, it is a significant fact that the most vigorous outgrowth of the movement to be found anywhere in the country is now only in its third year. We refer to the Summer School of the South, which is held through the month of July at the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. Former numbers of this REVIEW have told something of the spirit and purpose of this admirable school, which is supported by gifts from the General Education Board, from citizens of Knoxville and Knox County, and from friends of the South in all parts of the country. The school aims to offer to the teachers of the Southern States the best possible opportunities for improvement in general scholarship and professional knowledge, and that the teachers appreciate these opportunities is shown by the fact that at each of the two sessions already held there was an enrollment of more than two thousand, and an even larger attendance is looked for this year. Instruction is given in all of the more important branches of high-school and college work. This year, a number of advanced graduate courses will be offered. The faculty for the coming session includes President G. Stanley Hall, Dr. Arnold Tompkins, President E. A. Alderman, President Charles D. McIver, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Prof. J. Mark Baldwin, Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, and many others well known in the educational world. Courses are provided which are adapted to the needs of teachers of all grades of schools, from the kindergarten to the college, and there is special work for teachers of rural schools. Knoxville's central location and salubrious summer climate combine to make it one of the most attractive places in the whole South for a gathering of this kind. The Universities of Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Virginia also conduct summer schools for teachers.

THE PARENT "CHAUTAUQUA."

The Chautauqua Institution, parent of hundreds of summer schools and assemblies scattered from Maine to California, will open its thirty-first annual assembly on June 30. The programme of the popular lectures for the season will be divided into weeks, as in the last three years. Civic Week, July 10-16, will be conducted in cooperation with the American League for Civic Improvement. The main topic of the week next following will be "The School, State or Parochial." Mission Week, July 24-30, will be occupied by the discussion of problems from the point of view of practical workers. The week of July 31-August 6 will be devoted to the problem of "Graft in American Life." In the following week, August 7-13, "The Bible in Modern Life" will be the subject under consideration, and the last of the special-week programmes (August 14-20) will be wholly given up to music. There will be lectures by the Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War; President E. A. Alderman, of Tulane University; Col. George W. Bain, of Louisville; the Rev. W. Byron Forbush, Dr. J. M. Thoburn, and others. More than sixty musical programmes will be presented, varying from the band concerts on the lake to presentations of Handel's "Messiah," July 22, and Haydn's "Creation," August 12. In the summer school proper, instruction will be given by ninety members of school and college faculties, gathered from all over the country. A new outing club has been projected, and will be formally organized this summer. Two new boat landings and several new tennis courts have been constructed, and the electric railway skirting the entire southern shore of the lake will make it easy for Chautauquans, not only to connect with the railroad terminals, but also to reach the new golf links, not far from the road gate.

A SCHOOL IN PHILANTHROPIC WORK.

Among the few summer schools of special character whose announcements have reached us, perhaps the most interesting on the whole is the Summer School in Philanthropic Work, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of New York City, which will open on June 27 and continue six weeks. The purpose of this school is to give to the new workers in philanthropy, and to those who desire to enlarge their field of observation, an introduction to the life among the poor in New York and the efforts that are made to improve conditions. It endeavors to bring together as many as possible of the experienced, practical workers from various parts of

the country to spend each a few days with the members of the school. About half of the students come from colleges and universities, and the remainder from the charitable societies and institutions of the different cities, including settlement workers and members of municipal departments. The course of instruction includes the care and treatment of needy families in their homes; the care of destitute, neglected, and delinquent children; medical charities; institutional care of adults, and neighborhood improvements. Each student makes a special study of some condition or phase of life among the poor, and prepares a report upon it. Each is assigned to practical work with the agents of the Charity Organization Society, or with some other experienced workers. Two groups of persons are eligible to membership,—those who have completed a college or university course, and those who have had one year of work in the philanthropic field. The director of the school is Dr. Philip W. Ayres, who may be addressed at 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

SUMMER WORK AT THE UNIVERSITIES.

We have more than once called attention to the fact that the summer sessions of the great universities are attaining an increasing importance from year to year. It is said that at Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, the University of California, and the University of Tennessee nearly six thousand students were registered in the summer of 1903. At Columbia University alone, there were nine hundred and forty students, and during the coming session, which will be the fifth held at Columbia, it is believed that the enrollment will be even larger. At any rate, additional courses have been arranged, and a large increase in the teaching staff has been made. Last year, there were forty-four professors and other instructors, while in the coming summer there will be sixty-three. New courses will be offered in anthropology, chemistry, education, geology, German, manual training, physiology, physics, and physical education. In the department of languages, four new courses will be given, and in the department of Romance languages, six, including work in Italian and Spanish. The departments of domestic sciences, geography, and mechanical drawing will be represented by nine courses. Of the students in attendance last year, more than 25 per cent. were graduates of colleges, more than 35 per cent. of professional schools for teachers, and 90 per cent. had had at least a four years' high-school course, or its equivalent. The session is open to both men and women, and will be well attended.

The Harvard Summer School of Arts and

Sciences will open on July 5 and close on August 12. A variety of courses will be given in ancient and modern languages, history, economics, philosophy, psychology, education, drawing and painting, architectural drawing, music, mathematics, surveying, shop work, physics, chemistry, botany, geology, geography, commercial geography, and physical education. These courses are designed for teachers or for persons preparing to teach. As at Columbia, all of the courses, with the exception of shop work and surveying, are open on equal terms to men and women. The libraries, laboratories, and museums of Harvard University are freely open to members of the summer school. Historical excursions will be conducted to places of interest in and about Cambridge, Boston, Lexington, Concord, Plymouth, and Salem. The Harvard Summer School of 1900 registered eleven hundred and eighty-six members.

GREAT MEETINGS PROJECTED BY WOMEN.

Several important meetings of women will be held during the next two months, beginning with the annual conference of the National Conference of Mothers, at Fullerton Hall Art Institute, Chicago, on May 11. This conference will continue for three days, and will discuss various topics relating to home and children, such as "The National Boy Problem," "Moral Education," "Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws," "Education for the Art of Life," "Industrial Education for Civic Betterment," "Child Labor Conditions," "Probation Method," "Dependent and Delinquent Children," "Mothers' Mistakes," and "Domestic Sciences." The purpose of this conference, as announced by the officers, is to provide the best opportunities for the physical, mental, and moral development of every child.

In the week following the adjournment of the Conference of Mothers, at Chicago, there will be held, at St. Louis, the seventh biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, beginning on May 17 and closing on the 25th. The programme of this convention embraces a wide range of topics of sociological interest. There will be addresses on questions connected with public education, industrial organization, municipal improvement, and domestic science. Every part of the United States will be represented in this great congress of women, which will receive reports from State organizations throughout the country.

The third quintennial session of the National Council of Women will be held in Berlin, Germany, June 4-10. Nineteen different countries now have representation in this remarkable in-

ternational union of women, which may fairly claim a numerical strength of more than seven millions. Beginning with the organization of a national council in the United States in 1888, the organization has spread over most of the countries of Europe, and now includes several Australian councils, and one in Argentina. The latest addition is the Council of Hungary, formed by the union of fifty-two organizations from the centers of thirty-one Hungarian towns. The session of the council will be followed by an international congress of women, at Berlin, convened under its auspices. This congress will be divided into four sections,—namely, education and higher culture, the industries and professions of women, and the position of women in arts and letters. In these different sections, one hundred and eight women have been invited to participate, and all of the countries now included in the International Council, together with others in which steps toward the organization of councils are now being taken, will be represented in the congress.

Some months later, there will be held, at Philadelphia, an annual meeting that is always of much interest to thousands of American women,—namely, the convention of the National Women's Temperance Union. The date of this gathering has been fixed for November 29–December 3, in order that the delegates may go on to Washington to witness the placing of the statue of Frances E. Willard in the Statuary Hall of the national capitol.

CONFERENCES FOR SOCIAL BETTERMENT.

Of the various conferences to be held during the coming months for the promotion of ethical reform and the advancement of social welfare, none is likely to exert a greater influence than the great International Peace Congress, to be held at Boston, October 3–7. With the exception of the conference held in connection with the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, this is the first meeting of the congress to be held in America. It is said that no congress heretofore held has been planned so broadly or so generously as this will be. The distinguished French statesman, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who is one of the members of the French court, and the leader of the arbitration movement in France, will be present at the congress, and it is expected that he will bring with him a strong French delegation. A great meeting has been planned, in connection with the congress, devoted entirely to the work and influence of the Hague tribunal, with addresses by members of the tribunal from different nations.

The American Social Science Association is

to hold its general meeting for the year at Boston, beginning with May 11. This association is divided into departments of education and art, health, social economy, and jurisprudence. The president this year is Dr. John Graham Brooks, who is also the chairman of the Department of Social Economy.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections will meet this year at Portland, Maine, on June 15. The conference will take up the subject of manual training as a preventive of juvenile dependency and delinquency, considering the results with white, colored, and Indian children, respectively. The programme also includes many topics related directly to the work of this national organization, which has been dealing for many years with all phases of charitable and corrective effort. The Jewish Conference of Charities and Correction will meet in New York City, on May 24.

Americans interested in charity organization and kindred movements will be glad to know of the fourth International Home Relief Congress, to be held at Edinburgh, June 7–10. These congresses are held for the discussion of the ways in which aid can best be given to the distressed poor in their homes, or under conditions of a homelike character. The idea of holding these congresses arose at a congress held in Paris in 1900, which dealt with charitable work of all kinds. It is hoped by the management that the home-relief charitable organizations of the United States will be represented at the Edinburgh congress. Remittances of the membership fee of four dollars may be made through Dr. Edward T. Devine, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

It is announced that the next meeting of the American Public Health Association is to be held at Havana, Cuba, either in the last week of December, 1904, or the first week of January, 1905. Dr. Carlos J. Finlay, the chief sanitary officer of Cuba, is the president of this organization.

The American League for Civic Improvement will hold a joint session with the American Park and Outdoor Art Association at St. Louis, June 9–11. The sessions will be held in the Minneapolis and St. Paul Building, in the Model City, on the fair grounds. The annual convention of the League of American Municipalities will be held in East St. Louis, October 4–6. On the last of these days, which has been named by the exposition authorities as "Municipal Day," a joint meeting of the various civic organizations has been planned, to be held in the Hall of Congresses, on the exposition grounds.

RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLIES.

Among the great church gatherings of the year will be the quadrennial session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will be held at Los Angeles, Cal., beginning on May 4, and probably continuing through the greater part of the month. The conference will be composed of seven hundred and sixty delegates, equally divided between the ministry and the laity, coming from nearly every country on the globe. About twenty-five of the delegates will be women. The bishops of the Church, in turn, will preside over the deliberations of the conference, but will have no vote. The morning sessions of the conference will be held in Hazard's Pavilion, an auditorium that will seat about thirty-five hundred people, and the various committees of the conference will hold sessions in the churches in the city. There will also be a daily Pentecostal service at the Temple Baptist Church. A great missionary exhibit in the large hall at Fourth Street and Broadway will be an interesting and instructive feature to visitors. Among the subjects that will be considered by the conference are the restoration of the time limit for the ministry, the question of amusements, and the administration of the various church boards. Plans will also be matured for a world-wide missionary movement, and for a campaign of evangelization at home. In addition, there will be an election of from four to eight new bishops, editors of the church papers, and secretaries of the various societies.

Another denominational meeting of more than ordinary interest will be the nineteenth quadrennial session of the Methodist Protestant Church, to be held at Washington, D. C., on May 20. This body will take action upon the proposed union of the Congregational, United Brethren, and Methodist Protestant churches, and as it is the first of the three denominations to meet in general conference since the adoption of a report by a committee representing the three bodies, its decision may have much to do with shaping subsequent thought and action on the part of the other bodies.

As to the Congregational denomination, one of those with which affiliation is proposed, the body known as the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States will hold its triennial session at Des Moines, Iowa, on October 13, in joint session with the Congregational Home Missionary Society, the American Missionary Association, and several other denominational boards and societies. This council, also, will take some action, it is expected, on the

report of the committee on denominational union. These Congregational meetings at Des Moines will be preceded by the annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, at Grinnell, the seat of Iowa College, on October 11.

The various "general assemblies" of the Presbyterian Church organizations in this country will meet as follows: That of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (North), at Buffalo, on May 19; Presbyterian Church in the United States (South), at Mobile, Ala., May 19; United Presbyterian Church, at Greenville, Pa., May 26; Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Dallas, Texas, May 19. The General Synod of the Reformed Church of America will meet at Grand Rapids, Mich., on June 1.

The National Baptist Anniversaries of 1904 will be held, May 16-24, in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland. The missionary societies of the Church, whose constituencies are made up of all the churches north of Mason and Dixon's line, will participate in these anniversary meetings. Meanwhile, the Southern Baptist churches will be represented in a great convention at Nashville, Tenn., beginning on May 13.

The general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held in Boston, on October 5. The subjects likely to come before the convention are: "Marriage and Divorce," "Courts of Appeal," "Division of the Church Into Provinces," and "Revision of Canons."

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CONFERENCES.

No great religious mass-meetings, like those which have been held in former years under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society, are planned for the coming season, so far as we are informed. The Christian Endeavor organization now holds its conventions biennially, this being the off year. There are, however, to be largely attended meetings of the young people's societies connected with several of the great denominations. The Young People's Christian Union of the United Brethren in Christ will hold its biennial convention at Winona Lake, Ind., June 22-26. A similar organization connected with the United Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches will meet in convention at St. Joseph, Mo., on June 29. The Baptist Young People's Union of America will meet in its fourteenth annual convention at Detroit, on July 7. Other similar gatherings will be those of the Luther League of America, at Buffalo, August 16-18; the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, Philadelphia, on September 29; and the Brothers of Andrew and Philip, at Pocono Summit, Pa., July 1-6. The fourth convention

of the American Federation of Catholic Societies will be held at Detroit, August 2-5.

The most important delegate conference of an undenominational character to be held during the coming months will undoubtedly be the International Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Buffalo, May 11-15. Nearly two thousand delegates will attend this convention, which will mark the completion of a half-century since the first meeting at Buffalo, consisting only of thirty-seven association men, shaped the policy of the association for its early years. Matters of association policy, involving the relation of the international, State, and local associations, will be discussed at this convention, and, in addition, there will be addresses by eminent men in various walks of life.

The Summer Conference established at Northfield, Mass., by the late D. L. Moody has each year made steady advances, both in numbers and in influence. The Young Men's Student Conference, to be held this year during the first ten days of July, will be made up of delegations from the preparatory schools and colleges of the East, its object being to develop the religious life of students and train them for active Christian work in their institutions. This conference will be followed by the Northfield Young Women's Conference, similar in purpose to the Student Conference, and the Summer School for Women's Missionary Societies, which is an interdenominational convention of the women's boards of foreign missions in the United States. The Summer School of Sunday-school Workers will be held July 16-25. Simultaneously with these various conferences will be held a Summer Bible School, in which those who attend the conferences may participate. This is followed, at the end of July, with the General Conference of Christian Workers, the largest and most popular of the Northfield assemblies. This conference is purely evangelical in its teaching, and corresponds closely to the Keswick Conventions in England. It is attended by people from many nations, professing many creeds. No sectarian lines are drawn, and in the Christian democracy of the place social distinctions are unknown. The series of post-conference addresses, from August 15 to September 12, will consist of a series of lectures by Prebendary Webb-Peploe, of London, and some of the more prominent Northfield speakers.

What is known as the American Committee, federated with the Women's Christian Association and the World's Student Christian Federation, holds its usual conferences at six different points. These conferences were attended, in 1903, by two thousand and twenty-six young

women from the colleges and cities of the United States. The dates for the coming season are as follows :

Pacific Coast Conference, Capitola, Cal., May 14-25 ; Southern Conference, Asheville, N. C., June 10-20 ; Eastern Student Conference, Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., June 24-July 5 ; Eastern City Conference, Silver Bay, Lake George, N. Y., July 8-19 ; Western City Conference, Lake Geneva, Wis., August 20-29 ; and Western Student Conference, Lake Geneva, Wis., September 1-11.

MUSICAL EVENTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition there will be much of interest to the music-lover. The Bureau of Music, which is under the direction of George D. Markham, has arranged for a series of classical concerts, band concerts, and choral contests, with unlimited open-air music. Mr. Markham supplies the following data as to the hopes and accomplishments of the bureau. The classical concerts will be given in Festival Hall, supported by the largest organ in the world. Alexandre Guilmant is coming from Paris, and such American organists as Eddy, Lemare, Carl, Parker, Warren, and others will give organ concerts daily. The Exposition Orchestra will be composed of fifty members of the St. Louis Choral Symphony and thirty additional members from other cities. The orchestra will give one concert each week. The chorus work will be done by a local chorus made up of the St. Louis Choral Symphony Chorus, the Morning Choral Club, and the Apollo Club. Arrangements have already been made by the Apollo Club of Chicago, the Ann Arbor Festival Association, and the Kansas City Oratorical Society to sing at the exposition. There will be choral contests for mixed choruses during the week beginning July 11. The larger choruses will render four numbers,—one from the "Messiah," two from the "Golden Legend," and two others, to be selected. The smaller choruses, of from forty to seventy members, will also render four numbers, to be announced later. The conductor of the Exposition Orchestra will be Mr. Ernst, of St. Louis.

There will be popular music given by the official exposition orchestra and brass bands, and the orchestral popular concerts will be given in the reproduction of the Tyrolean Alps, under the leadership of Josef Holmesberger, court conductor, of Vienna, and Karl Komzak, also of Vienna. A number of famous bands from all over the world will be present. It is certain that the Grenadier Guards Band, of England, the Garde Républicaine band, of France, and von

Blon's Berlin Band will be present. There will also be bands from Mexico, the Philippines, and other countries. Among the United States bands which will play are Sousa's, Innes', Weber's, Conterno's, and the Banda Rossa. The Bureau of Music hopes to "contribute toward raising the tone of musical taste and intelligence throughout the country. The rule that every organization appearing at the St. Louis Exposition must use international pitch will decide the long-standing contest between the old-style high American pitch and the modern low international pitch."

The twenty-first saengerfest of the Saengerbund of the Northwest will be held in Milwaukee, July 28-31. The Saengerbund numbers ninety societies, in eight different States. Five grand concerts will be given, with the Wisconsin chorus of three thousand voices. The sessions will be held in the Exposition Building, and the mayor of the city is acting as manager of the enterprise. Among the noteworthy names appearing on the programme are those of Theodore Thomas, Mme. Schumann-Heink, and Ellis van Hoose. There will be children's concerts, and a male chorus of nine hundred voices under the direction of Mr. Thomas. The secretary, Oscar R. Schumacher (1109 Walnut Street, Milwaukee), will supply further information.

During 1904, the main German Operatic Festival will take place at Baireuth and Munich. There are to be two "Ring" cycles at Baireuth, beginning July 25 and August 14. "Tannhäuser" will be given on July 22 and August 1, 4, 12, and 19; "Parsifal," on July 23 and 31, and August 5, 11, and 20. The festival at Munich promises three "Ring" cycles, beginning August 18 and 31, and September 8. On August 14, 26 and 29, and September 6, "The Flying Dutchman" will be given; August 15 and 27, "The Meistersinger;" August 12 and 24, "Tristan and Isolde." Two series of Mozart operas will also be given at Munich,—the first, August 1-5; the second, August 7-11. The operas will be "The Marriage of Figaro," "Abduction from the Seraglio," "Don Juan," "Cosi fan Tutte," and "The Magic Flute."

Cincinnati will hold her sixteenth biennial May Music Festival, this year, May 11-14. As usual, the festival will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas, who will bring his orchestra from Chicago. He will be assisted by fifty or more additions from the Cincinnati orchestra, and the chorus will be the regular festival chorus of five hundred. There will be three evening concerts,

May 11, 13, and 14, and two afternoon concerts, May 12 and 14. The soloists will be Miss Agnes Nicholls, of London, soprano; Mme. Schumann-Heink, of Dresden, and Miss Muriel Foster, of London, contraltos; William Green, of London, tenor, and Watkin Mills, of London, bass. The principal works performed will be Bach's "B Minor Mass," Beethoven's "Missa Solemnis" and "Ninth Symphony," Berlioz' "Kaiser Imperial March," and Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius." The incidental music and the funeral march from "Grania and Diarmid" will be played, and Richard Strauss' "Tod und Verklärung" will be played at the concerts.

Welsh-Americans will have their Eisteddfods at Scranton, Pa., and Utica, N. Y., this year, as usual. It has been announced that the National Eisteddfod will be held in Pittsburg this year. The date, however, has been changed to May 30-31, 1905. The Pittsburg Eisteddfod Association intends to send a delegation to the National Eisteddfod to be held in Wales during August of this year, and confidently expects that the parent organization in the old country will participate in the American Eisteddfod in 1905.

One of the oldest musical associations of the country is that of Worcester, Mass. Its forty-seventh annual festival will be held in the last week of September. The principal choral works to be presented are Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" and Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah." Mr. Wallace Goodrich will be conductor of the choral works.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association will be held at St. Louis, June 28, 29, and 30, and July 1. There will be association meetings, recitals, organ recitals, and concerts. Forest Park University Hotel will be the official headquarters. All State music teachers' associations are invited to co-operate. They may write to the secretary, Francis L. York, 240 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

May 16 is the date set for the next annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians. The meeting will be held in the Amsterdam Opera House, New York, and the three hundred and eighty local associations reported at the present time will probably all send delegates. The organization is international, having jurisdiction over the entire American continent. There are some locals in Canada, one in Alaska, and an application is pending from Porto Rico.



LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE WAR FROM VARIOUS POINTS OF VIEW.

Two Views as to War Without a Declaration.

IT is being asked in England whether Japan did not treat her ally unfairly in beginning war without a declaration. Henry Norman, writing in the *English World's Work*, holds the first attack on Port Arthur to have really constituted an act unfair to England. He says :

"The suddenness with which the Japanese attacked after breaking off negotiations has been the subject of much discussion in diplomatic circles. It is now freely stated by those likely to be well informed that the original attack upon Port Arthur was as much a surprise to the British Government as it was to the Russians themselves. Considering the terms of the alliance between the countries and the grave interests involved for Great Britain by the war, it is a serious matter if our allies precipitated hostilities before giving our government any opportunity of expressing an opinion or making a final effort to preserve peace, and probably more will be heard of this. Another matter, too, of importance is the action of the Japanese Government in proclaiming their treaty declaring the independence of Korea. This independence was originally declared by the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and it is difficult to see on what grounds and for what reasons the Japanese have thought it necessary to secure it again by another diplomatic instrument. At the time of writing, the new Japanese treaty has not been recognized by Great Britain."

Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, however, writing in the *Nineteenth Century*, justifies the Japanese attack on Port Arthur, before declaring war, on the ground that declarations of war are neither necessary nor customary.

"I could, during the two centuries, trace no case which justified the assumption that modern nations considered themselves under any obligation to send to a foreign court a warning of coming war, delivered as a declaration of war at the foreign court, in any instance in which advantage was to be gained by adhering to the principles of Baron Brunnow. As a rule, a 'declaration of war' is of precisely the same kind as those that were issued by Japan and by Russia, respectively, after the war had begun. Our declarations of war have been issued in a very solemn manner on the steps of the Royal Exchange. They warn all the King's subjects of the fact of war, and prescribe to them the con-

duct that it behooves them to follow in consequence. From time, place, and circumstance, that cannot be regarded as intended to warn the threatened power; and they have, in fact, in almost every instance, been preceded by fierce fighting which has brought on the war."

Japan's Enviably Financial Position.

In the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. O. Eltzbacher writes upon Japan's finances, and realizes more clearly than do many writers the strength of the Japanese position. Incidentally, he pays deserved praise to the Japanese statistics, which have attained a more marvelous completeness under the guiding influence of Mr. Sakatani, vice-minister of finance, and his able assistant, Mr. Yamazaki, now on a special mission to England.

"In reality, Japan bears her military and naval expenditure very easily, for if we investigate her financial position we find that, though her military progress has been marvelously quick, her economic progress has been considerably quicker. Japan has astonished the world by her military successes, but she will astonish it still more by her successes in manufactures and commerce, in shipping and finance, in agriculture and mining."

THE JAPANESE NATIONAL DEBT.

So far as national debts go, Japan stands in the best position of all the powers, as witness the following table :

NATIONAL DEBTS IN 1901.

	£	s.	d.	
Commonwealth of Australia.....	51	3	4	per head of population
Portugal.....	33	1	0	" " "
France.....	28	4	9	" " "
Uruguay.....	27	11	7	" " "
Argentina.....	18	14	11	" " "
Great Britain.....	18	9	11	" " "
Italy.....	15	17	11	" " "
Egypt.....	10	12	2	" " "
Russia.....	4	19	8	" " "
Sweden.....	3	15	5	" " "
Mexico.....	3	14	0	" " "
Japan.....	1	6	4	" " "

"From these figures, it is clear that Japan's national debt is insignificant when compared with those of other countries, and particularly insignificant when we bear in mind that the huge indebtedness of Australia, Uruguay, Argentina, and other countries is swelled still further by the additional foreign indebtedness on account of vast corporation loans, and on account of harbor works, railways, mines, factories, and

other enterprises. The interest annually due on the Japanese national debt comes to but one shilling and two pence per head of population, which is equal to a single day's wage of the average Japanese workman. Japan can, consequently, easily provide the interest on her national debt. The yearly interest on the British national debt comes to about ten shillings per head of population, which is equal to two and one-half days' wages of the average British workman. Therefore, it is clear that, measured by the wages standard, Japan should find it much easier to pay the interest on her national debt than does Great Britain. Japan is certainly indebted to the world for ideas, but she is not in debt to the world for money. The 'tribute' which she has to send, yearly, abroad for borrowed money comes, probably, to no more than one million pounds sterling.

A THRIFTY NATIONAL POLICY.

"Though Japan has spent much money, she has not been a spendthrift, for she has spent it wisely. The money which the government has expended has been the seed from which the great economic prosperity of Japan has sprung. Neither her army nor her navy, neither her schools nor her model factories, neither her commercial missions nor her scientific institutions, have been shams or make-believes. If we look through the most detailed government accounts, we find efficiency and economy, forethought and prudence, writ large everywhere. Consequently, we are justified in concluding that Japan's financial position will prove as strong as have proved her army and navy."

Can Japan Stand a Long War?

They have been celebrating, in Tokio, the semi-centennial of Commodore Perry's "opening up" of Japan. M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the French economist, considers, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the growth of the empire in these fifty years and what are its resources for a long war. He describes in detail the characteristics of the Japanese—their sobriety, economy, charm of manner, and striking naval and military efficiency. It may be noted incidentally that he claims that France has played a great part in the organization both of the Japanese navy and of the Japanese army. He proceeds to discuss the all-important question of finance. He goes at great length into this subject, speaks highly of the Japanese men as war material, and arrives at the conclusion that it is quite an exaggeration to suppose that Japan could not support her armaments for a long time, and that she made war because she could no longer main-

tain her forces on what was really a war footing. He adds that the war will not be stopped by lack of money on the part of Japan, for, though poorer than her antagonist, she nevertheless possesses no slight resources. She has thus far managed her finances with consummate skill, and she has the prospect of being able to raise money on fairly satisfactory terms, both in London and New York.

How long will the war last? M. Leroy-Beaulieu is cautious in answering this question, but gives it as his opinion in general that the conflict will last a long time. He thinks that in Manchuria the Japanese will be beaten by sheer numbers, while they will probably succeed in making good their position in Korea. The fall of Port Arthur would exert a profound effect, not so much in a military as in a political sense. One of the most curious characteristics of this war is that it would be extremely difficult for either combatant to force the other to make peace by inflicting a really vital blow. M. Leroy-Beaulieu looks forward to an intervention of neutral powers at the end of the conflict, in order to hinder the conqueror from pushing his victory too far. No matter how great her victory, M. Leroy-Beaulieu does not believe that Russia would be permitted to invade Japan. England and the United States would both intervene, he believes, were such a plan projected. As to the ulterior effects of the war upon the yellow races, it is evident that Europe will have to take into account, in the future, these mysterious peoples whom she has awakened, by the impact of her civilization, from the sleep of centuries.

The Japanese Foot and the War.

In Manchuria, says E. Ledrain, in *l'Illustration*, the victory will, no doubt, be with the army which has the best feet. While giving full credit to the Japanese for their bravery, endurance, sobriety, and discipline, this writer declares that the soldiers of the Mikado are bound to have trouble with their feet in the present war. The civilization of the West, he points out, has benefited the Japanese in every respect but that of foot-gear. "It may be said without a paradox that the Japanese foot is much less easily adapted than his head to European ideas." Accustomed for so many centuries to go barefoot, or with only the sandals of straw, it will be some time before the shoe of the Western peoples will be comfortable on the Japanese foot. This fact, he declares, was evident in the war with China, a decade ago, and is bound to show itself again in the forced marches which the Japanese will have to make in the present war.

Russia's Prospects of Success.

Russia will retrieve her losses, Dr. E. J. Dillon believes. In the *Contemporary Review*, he has a summary of Russian prospects which is optimistic, to say the least.

The confusion on the Siberian Railroad "has been rapidly changed by Prince Khilkoff. From all parts of Russia came wagons, locomotives, engineers, engine-drivers, assistant station-masters, and mechanics. Higher wages were offered to all officials volunteering to go to the far East, premiums rewarded those who finished their work before the expiration of the term allowed by contract, and thus, in a relatively short time Russia's sole line of communication worked far more smoothly and efficiently than it ever did since it was constructed. Doubtless, the cold on the Baikal told heavily on the soldiers, who at first had to march over it or to sit in wooden sledges, and some of them had their ears and noses frost-bitten; but the harrowing stories told of scores of deaths by frost, and of a train full of troops going through the ice and carrying all the men to the bottom of the deep lake, are mere mischievous war myths. In the beginning, confusion, chaos, and delay marked the course of the military traffic, but ever since the first four weeks, perfect order has prevailed, and Prince Khilkoff is so energetic and hopeful that he has telegraphed to St. Petersburg to say that he expects to be able to move seven or eight thousand soldiers daily as soon as the warm weather sets in."

Dr. Dillon adds that, financially, Russia can hold out much longer than Japan. She has £53,200,000 (\$266,000,000) available, but the war may entail the disappearance of M. Witte's gold standard and the return to a depreciated paper currency.

The Vast Possible Chinese Army.

Chinamen possess most excellent potential qualifications for soldiers, is the opinion of Colonel Grandprey, formerly military attaché to the French legation in Peking. Colonel Grandprey, writing in the *Revue de Paris*, asserts that the Chinese are a remarkably homogeneous people, and that even the difference of dialects disappears at a comparatively short distance from the sea.

The Chinaman has an extraordinary vitality; he has a large family, partly, no doubt, because of the necessities of ancestor-worship, and he lives to a great age. Moreover, the Chinaman prospers quite regardless of climate, whereas the Japanese have found it impossible to colonize Formosa because it is too hot, and Yesso because it is too cold. China is capable, there-

fore, of having an army stronger, physically, than those of all neighboring countries. The Chinese are splendid marchers, and get along very well on nothing but rice and tea. Moreover, the Chinaman has no nerves, unless he is an opium-smoker, and as this is rather an expensive vice, the classes which would supply recruits for the army are practically free from it. This absence of nerves not only simplifies the medical service, but also renders the Chinaman indifferent to personal comfort. It is not necessary to protect him from mosquitoes, from heat, or from cold, and he never forgets his drill when he has once learned it. Altogether, he seems to be the most convenient soldier in the world, for he can sleep anywhere and on anything, and at any time that it may be necessary for him to sleep. Public spirit and patriotism are practically unknown in China, though there have been, of late years, some symptoms of a change in that respect; the army, therefore, appears to the general mass of Chinamen to be a band of parasites which costs much and produces no effect. Fraud and dishonesty are very rife in all the public services of China, and it is usual for the dishonest to hide their embezzlements by arson. The ministry of finance at Peking regularly catches fire every two or three years. On the other hand, curiously enough, in commerce the Chinese are remarkable for their probity.

It follows from all this that a Chinese army could be raised which would be a most potent military force if it was commanded and led by officers who possessed the two gifts of imagination and accuracy, in which the Chinese are themselves deficient. Colonel Grandprey evidently hopes that China will in time be provided with such an army, for then—to use his own words—this vast country would no longer attract by its weakness the covetousness of foreigners, and so would cease to be a danger to the peace of the world.

Will China Occupy Manchuria?

Mr. D. W. Boulger, in an article on "The Neutrality of China," in the *Contemporary Review*, urges that the Chinese troops should occupy Manchuria when the Japanese drive the Russians north, which he regards as the probable issue of the war. China, he maintains, could do this without any breach of neutrality.

"Moreover, the Chinese Government can make a very good display of force. The foreign-drilled army of Yuan-Shi-Kai, the viceroy of Pe-chi-li, cannot, after every deduction has been made for exaggeration, now number less than fifty thousand men."

The Stake of Korea.

Korea stands to win or lose much in the present war, in the opinion of Homer B. Hulbert, editor of the *Korea Review* (published in English, in Seoul). Korea is now definitely committed to a pro-Japanese, anti-Russian attitude, and she must stand by the consequences of her recent treaty with the Mikado. Her whole future is involved in the present war. She must have Japanese victory for her future well-being.

"Korea has reached a definite crisis in her history. If Russia win, Korea will become a small fraction of that heterogeneous mass called the Holy Russian Empire, for by signing an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, Korea becomes the foe of Russia, and this will be all the excuse Russia needs for seizing the whole peninsula in case the war terminate favorably for her. Having made this alliance, therefore, it is the business of all Koreans, both official and non-official, to bend every energy to the securing of a Japanese victory. . . . Russia secured her predominance by pandering to the worst elements in Korean officialdom. Japan holds it by strength of arms, but she holds it in such a way that it gives promise of something better. The word reform never passed the Russians' lips. It is the insistent cry of Japan. The welfare of the Korean people never showed its head above the Russian horizon, but it fills the whole vision of Japan; not from altruistic motives, mainly, but because the prosperity of Korea and that of Japan rise and fall with the same tide."

The Red Cross in the War.

On February 29, the first sanitary train sent out by the Russian Red Cross Society left St. Petersburg for the far East. The train has no particular destination. It will go back and forth in the rear of the Russian army during its operations in Korea and Manchuria. The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, the head and organizer of the present activities of the Red Cross Society in Russia, has given largely. It will be remembered, also, that Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador to the United States, has succeeded in raising a large sum, which will be forwarded to St. Petersburg for the use of the society, which, however, will aid wounded, needy Japanese as well as Russians. *L'Illustration* has a descriptive article on the work of the Russian Red Cross Society, and, in another issue, also tells of the efforts of a number of eminent French ladies in this direction. At the head of the French movement is the Marquise de Montabello, wife of the former French ambassador to St. Petersburg.

THE THREATENING FUTURE OF RUSSIA.

PRINCE ESPER UKHTOMSKY, the well-known Russian editor and statesman, contributes to *Die Woche* (Berlin) a thoughtful article under this title. Prince Ukhtomsky was bitterly opposed to the war with Japan. In this article, he declares that war was entirely unnecessary; that the national development of Russia and Japan might have gone on side by side with intelligent sympathy but for the crude diplomacy and jingoism of the war parties in both countries.

Russia's mission in Asia, he says, is one of civilization, not of conquest. No one in Russia really desired war. "Every one looked upon territorial conquest with aversion, and placed considerations of internal administration far above our policy in eastern Asia." Personally, he says, "it makes my heart bleed when I see how our good relations with Eastern peoples will be ruined; how our great mission in Asia has been complicated; how inopportunistly has come the hour for our final reward,—access to the open sea. Terrible things await us. The material injury [to Russia] is unimportant; not so the price of victory. What can come of this battle of Titans, in a sphere where the real benefactor has no object? The war with Japan! No one but Europeans have any need of this war without idea, without possible result. In this struggle between two peaceful-spirited powers there is some terrible misunderstanding."

PORTENTS FROM JAPAN.

Despite the good intentions of Russia toward Japan, Prince Ukhtomsky continues, "this young, ambitious, and strenuously active but poor nation, with no support, with no real insight into our side of the question, equipped itself with education from abroad, by sheer intelligence raised itself, and gradually developed an unmistakable hate for Russia, which assumed that we were craft, faithlessness, and high-handedness personified." Russia's mission on the continent of Asia "is not to fight battles and oppress peoples;" and yet, "have we made enough of our moral and spiritual possibilities?" There is danger to the success of Russia's great mission. "The mighty Asiatic war—with a possibility of a great invasion of India—the revolution of the Chinese colossus, the absorption of a myriad mass of yellow peoples, . . . these are tremendous facts. This is our great burning question." Russia started from Europe and went east because she had a motive, a mission. The Japanese dream of the twentieth century, says this writer, to play the rôle of modern Huns, would bring them, naturally, to Peking. In the

Chinese capital, however, they realize that the struggle which is on at present between Russia and the Mongolian islanders is of more importance than any other question to the Chinese Empire. "It all could have been done, and was being done, quietly and peacefully," when, "in the twinkling of an eye, the die was cast, war broke out, and Japan reached out for the mainland." Prince Ukhtomsky accuses the English press of having flattered the Japanese and made them overbearing and overconfident in their future. But for England, Japan would never have braved Russia. Russia can civilize the far Orient, he believes, but Japan cannot.

Will the War Unite Russia?

"Œdipus," in a well-informed article on "Russia and the War" in the *Fortnightly Review*, rejects the idea that internal unrest is likely to force Russia to discontinue the war. The Russian, he says, has the makings of a thorough-paced revolutionist, but we shall have to wait till after the war before any effect is perceived on the internal condition of the country.

"The notion that Russia's effectiveness in the far East may be hampered by an explosion of unrest and disaffection at home is, I believe, a delusion. There is an overriding intensity in the quality of Russian patriotism that clears a way through inconceivable obstacles and gathers to itself the momentum of a national and undistracted energy at every crisis. The spirit of sacrifice, endurance, loyalty, and patience has never failed Czarism in the past, even under the strain of invasion and defeat. That mystical faith, and all the more potent for being mystical, in the destiny of Russia and the Slav race, the faith expressed by Pobiedonostseff in the words 'Russia is no state; *Russia is a world!*' . . . has never yet been dimmed by any disaster. What reason is there, what warrant can be drawn from Russian history, for supposing that this war is destined to loosen its cohesiveness?"

Japan's challenge has rallied all Russia to the defense of the government, even the revolutionary elements.

"I think we can make no greater mistake than to suppose that in this conflict the Russian intensity and determination and self-sacrifice will be any less national than the Japanese, that the war is not a popular war because the 'people' have not 'sanctioned' it, that defeats, even many defeats, will cow the Russian spirit into whining for peace, or that the fragmentary, unorganized elements of unrest, under cover of the confusion and hardships of war, will seek occasion to explode."

RUSSIA AND THE POLES.

IN view of the conflicting reports from Russian Poland via Berlin, Vienna, and St. Petersburg,—reports of the Poles intending to revolt, and reports of the Poles participating in Russian patriotic manifestations,—the *Przeglad Wszepolski* (the Pan-Polish Review), of Cracow, publishes what must be accepted as an authoritative *exposé* of the attitude of the Poles toward Russia, since it is an address issued to the Polish population of Russian Poland by the Central Committee of the National League. The National League is a secret Polish patriotic organization whose influence extends over all three sections of the former republic of Poland, though its chief work is in Russian Poland, where it has its headquarters, in Warsaw. It occupies the same position today as was held by the Central Committee (subsequently the national government) which prepared the Poles for the revolution of 1863. In its address, the Central Committee of the National League says:

SYMPATHIES OF THE POLES.

"Our nation receives with joy the intelligence of the disasters of Russia, for with its political instinct, with its heart, it is on the side of Russia's foes. The phrases about a struggle of the white race with the yellow race, a struggle of European civilization with Asiatic barbarity, will not gain us, because we know that it is Russia, with her autocratic government, that is Asiatic barbarity. We know what the brave, industrious Japanese have done for civilization on the confines of Asia, while we gaze continually on what Russia has done for the annihilation of that civilization in Europe, on our own soil. Japan is fighting, not with a representative of Europe, but with a governmental Asiatic horde, with destructive barbarians who have for many years trod, in Poland, upon the work of the civilization of ten centuries, and who today are destroying, in Finland, the acquisition of many generations."

Although so many thousands of Poles are fighting under compulsion on the Russian side; although, in consequence of this war, Poland is menaced with heavy economic losses, "Polish hearts will respond with a joyous beating at each victory over Russia's troops, for each of these victories is a blow dealt the hateful governmental machine, is a blow dealt the organization of the foes who are pillaging and ravaging our country, obstructing its development, killing the forces and the culture of the nation, depraving our young generations in the school, and proselytizing by force to the state religion those who reject that religion with aversion."

HOPES OF THE POLES.

"Though we always remember that Poland has more than one foe, that it is not Russia alone that menaces us with annihilation, we know well that the shackles hampering the main part of our nation render us feeble against all our foes, and that the loosening of those shackles will free our forces for an effective struggle with our foes—a struggle in which we can count only upon ourselves. In the disasters of Russia our nation welcomes the harbingers of a better future for itself."

As, however, the authors of this address do not see in Russia's struggle in the far East a war that will change Russia's boundaries on the west, they say that the Poles cannot come out as the active allies of Russia's foes of the present moment, and that they must guard against illusions, "for those illusions will only render more difficult for us the extracting of due advantages from the present situation." Even though the Russo-Japanese war should finally turn out successful for the Russians, the address says that it will, without fail, be a catastrophe.

"It will inevitably be attended with the lowering, in the eyes of the Asiatic peoples, of the prestige of the Russian Empire; with a serious shaking of Russia's finances; and, what is most important, with the manifestation of the impotence and the perniciousness of government by bureaucrats. The present war must hasten the internal crisis and bring nearer the moment of the reconstruction of the political constitution of the Russian state, while the period of grievous struggles opening for Russia in the East will constrain her to a change of policy with respect to the nations oppressed by her, particularly with respect to our nation. Russia will be compelled to reckon with us. On our behavior at that moment, on our political sense, on our resolution and energy, on the concord in our national ranks, will depend the lot of the next Polish generations."

CONDUCT OF THE POLES.

The authors of the address counsel the Polish community to guard, while waiting for that moment, against false steps, against everything that might throw it out of equilibrium, and that might, in that way, lessen its forces. Such false steps; in the present situation, would be all unreasonable acts, which, while they would not greatly hamper the government in its military action, would introduce only disorganization in the ranks of the Poles themselves. Attempts in this direction have already been made, and will undoubtedly be renewed in the measure of the further military failures of Russia.

"We must act in opposition to them with all our strength. We cannot allow either foreign governments, through their agents, to lead our people in a direction advantageous to those governments, nor can we allow even one drop of Polish blood to be shed in useless and unreasonable attempts incited by immature elements in our own nation. . . . We have strong faith that the page of history which is now being turned will disclose for us new horizons of life and new fields for action. And we are sure that this to-morrow is near, and that it will find our nation sensible of its situation and of its tasks, united morally, full of fresh forces for the work and the struggle for its most sacred rights."

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE "YELLOW PERIL."

TWO forms of the "Yellow Peril," the economic and the military, are considered by Albert Métin in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris). China and Japan, he points out, by means of their mineral wealth—hitherto unexploited—and the cheap labor they are able to throw into the markets of the world, may cause much trouble to the Western world, and even bring about a reduction of the wages of labor. If the present movement away from agriculture toward industrialism be continued to its logical end, he believes, the Orient, particularly Japan, will cause a real economic peril to the countries of Europe and to America. Already most of the Western methods and facts of industrial life have also become characteristic of business in China and Japan. Having Western tools and equipment, the Mongolians may beat the West on its own fields.

"For a long time, the Chinese and the Japanese have understood how to 'syndicate themselves,' and what it means to strike. The solidarity of occupation is nowhere so nearly universal and on such a firm basis as in China. A boycotted European would not be able to find a single workman or servant. The modern syndicate, on the English or American pattern, was introduced into Japan a dozen years ago. There are Japanese trade-unions of printers, of mechanics, and of dock hands, which have begun to establish relations with similar organizations in Occidental countries. Even the socialistic propaganda has made its appearance in Japan. . . . The problem of the redistribution of wealth is facing this country which the theorists about the yellow peril believe to be exclusively occupied with production and exportation."

The Oriental peoples, M. Métin believes, will have to pass through the same economic evolution as the nations of the West, with the same obstacles to meet,—lack of capital, poor quality

of labor, lowering of wages. Oriental competition is only a passing phase of the world's economic development. The commercial empire will not pass into the hands of yellow peoples.

Considering the possibility of a military yellow peril, this writer declares that Japan is too poor ever to become a world-danger. When compared with the size of her budget, Japan's military expenditures are the highest in the world. Europeans see her army and her fleet, but if they could realize her financial situation they would cease to worry over the so-called yellow peril. The country is poor, the tax rate high, and the national debt very large. Japan is even now, we are told, at the bottom of her treasury and at the end of her credit. "The Japanese people are really a nation of Asiatic farmers, poor, and quite incapable of supplying war funds at all comparable with those of Occidental nations." As for the Chinese, they are a nation of farmers and merchants, governed by a class of civil functionaries, with a civilization entirely of peace. There is no Chinese army worth consideration, but, in the opinion of this writer, a China exploited and armed by Japan would be a very serious problem. The Chinese peril was *nil* before the intervention of European armies. Europe has committed two serious blunders,—she has threatened the integrity of China, and, at the same time, has incited the Chinese against this or that rival, with the result that the Chinese now consider the West hopelessly divided, and believe that they can beat it off by their diplomacy.

American Influence in Europe on the War.

Continental writers are not leaving the United States out of their consideration on the subject of possible European complications. In the *Nineteenth Century*, Demetrius Boulger declares that Germany is trying to influence France to join with her in aiding Russia, thus bringing about war with England. Against this German delusion Mr. Boulger sets one of his own by hinting that the United States would join Great Britain if such a misfortune were to occur.

"If the United States were to send half a dozen battleships across the Atlantic to pass the next few months at the mouth of the Thames, the evidence thus afforded that England did not stand alone in the world would effectually baffle German machinations, and procure the interval needed for French opinion to become solid on the point that sentimental grounds are not sufficient for France to risk her whole future on behalf of Russia, and to destroy, at the same time, all chance of a genuine, uncostly, and disinterested accord with England."

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.—A RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

THE southeastward movement of Russia from Siberia, for the purpose of securing an ice-free port on the Pacific Ocean, began as early as the middle of the last century, we are informed by M. Khovitz, in the *Niva*, the popular illustrated weekly of St. Petersburg. In 1858, Russia did not possess any of the Siberian country along the Sea of Japan, on one of the bays of which Vladivostok is now situated. The whole of this eastern coast, and also the region of the Amur lying between the Yabonoi Ridge and the middle course of the Amur River, was ceded by China to Russia between 1850 and 1860. The whole of this territory was formerly a part of Manchuria.

The Trans-Siberian Railroad has been the maker and developer of this region, continues this Russian writer. The construction of the railroad has been, for the empire, "an undertaking of vast moment, not only from a strategic point of view, but also from the standpoint of civilization in general. Russia has not hesitated to make enormous expenditures in order to create more suitable means of communication with the Pacific coast, and thus to increase considerably the volume of her trade with the countries of the far East. Her work has been invaluable in behalf of commerce between western Europe and eastern Asia." Manchuria, a country as vast in extent as Austria-Hungary, and known for its natural resources, has been opened to the Western world by the Manchurian Railroad, or, as it is officially known, the Eastern Chinese Railroad. The work of construction lasted ten years. On May 19, 1891, the Emperor Nicholas II., then the heir-apparent, laid the foundation of the Siberian Railroad, and on November 1, 1901, ex-Minister of Finance Witte reported to the Emperor that the railroad was completed.

EVENTS HELPED RUSSIAN PLANS.

"Russian diplomacy, meanwhile, cleared the way for a conquest of civilization in the far East. It utilized for its own advantage the constant jealousy then existing between Japan and China. The war which broke out between these two empires, the increasing financial difficulties of China, the Boxer uprising and its suppression by the united efforts of the powers having interests in the far East, the occupation of Kiao-Chau by the Germans, the isolation of England during the Boer war, and, finally, the condition of Korea,—of all these circumstances Russia took advantage to conclude profitable treaties with the Chinese Government. The hostile action of the Manchurian population toward

the Russian outposts guarding the Eastern Chinese Railroad gave the empire just cause to occupy the country until it was completely pacified."

The negotiations with the Chinese Government for permission to extend the railroad through Manchuria to Vladivostok, the founding of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Peking, the concession by China to Russia for a railroad through northern Manchuria, are discussed by this writer, who says, further, that, "in order to protect this road during its construction from the hostile elements of the Manchurian population, Russia, with the consent of China, placed a sufficiently strong garrison along the line of the road." A later concession to build a road southward to Port Arthur, and to exploit the mineral wealth of that region, necessitated "a protection guard of ten detachments of Cossacks and eight battalions of infantry." Of the twelve million population of Manchuria, but one million are Manchus, the rest being Chinese, Tunguses, and various other nomadic tribes, with one Mohammedan people, the Dungsans, settled in that region for political reasons by the Chinese Government. It is the antagonism between these widely differing barbarous peoples that has

been "a great hindrance to the economic development of the country."

"Robber bands, constantly increasing in number, disturb the peace of the region. The Chinese authorities were unable to quell the disturbances. There is no reason, therefore, to suspect Russia of any secret designs in sending her military forces there. These were really necessary to protect the railroads from the attacks of the disturbing elements."

HARBIN, PORT ARTHUR, AND DALNY.

Harbin, formerly an insignificant Chinese village, is becoming, under Russian rule, a flourishing city. Shipping industry has been developed, building has been wonderfully increased, and trade is flourishing. "Russia spent colossal sums in the construction of the Manchurian Railroad, which had to be rebuilt three times. . . . As soon as the rails had been laid on the main line, the Boxer uprising broke out, and these rebels destroyed the tracks for a long distance. . . . Many railroad stations were originally built in uninhabited localities, but these are now the centers of colonization for immigrants from European Russia."



BUSINESS BUILDINGS IN "RIVER TOWN," HARBIN.

M. Khovitz describes the importance of Port Arthur, and recounts the history of its cession to Russia by China. Before the war with Japan, he says, China spent some millions in attempting to turn Port Arthur into a first-class military harbor. German engineers built thirteen forts along the heights around the town. In 1897, Germany acquired Kiao-Chau, and Russia, with the consent of the Chinese Government, at once occupied Port Arthur, which had been returned to China after the war with Japan.

"In this cession, the Chinese Government was actuated by fear lest England lay hands on Port Arthur,—a fear which was not without foundation. To the diplomatic world, Russia explained that she made only temporary use of this port for her navy, because she had no ice-free harbor on the Siberian coast. Really, Russia had in view the building of another port, and in 1898 she concluded a treaty with China by which the latter leased to her, for twenty-five years, Port Arthur, the Bay of Talienwan, and the whole east coast between these two points." With this concession, also, came the right to combine Port Arthur with Talienwan Bay, and in August, 1899, the Russian Government built the city of Dalny, "the commercial importance of which grows with every year. Every newcomer, especially merchants, is treated very favorably in Dalny. Hundreds of skilled mechanics and merchants, and thousands of coolies, at once settled there. In 1902, 717 steamers and 1,418 junks arrived in the harbor. Owing to the Boxer troubles in 1900, the Russian army was increased to 120,000 men. As China could not repay the empire for her expenditures in suppressing the Boxers, Russia declared that she would occupy Manchuria until such order would be restored as would guarantee the fulfillment of its obligations by the Chinese Government. Then, in opposition to the Russo-Chinese agreement concerning Manchuria, England concluded an alliance with Japan."

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE AND THE WAR.

WHAT are France's obligations to her ally in the latter's struggle with Japan? When the famous Dual Alliance was formed, it was generally believed that the republic feared isolation through the efforts of the then young and much-dreaded German Emperor, and welcomed Russian friendship as a safeguard to her position in Europe. Such a contingency as a war in the far East, between Russia and Japan, was not even dreamed of. Nevertheless, it is evident that France is now worried over the possi-

bility of being called upon to aid the Czar in the Orient. The famous secret treaty has been denounced by one of the Socialist members of the French Parliament, M. Jean Jaurès, in a recent speech at Saint-Étienne. This speech, which has aroused considerable discussion and much opposition from the French Russophiles, is published verbatim, without change, by the *Revue Socialiste* (Paris).

THE ALLIANCE AND THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

What possible reason can there be, M. Jaurès asked, for France to pour out her blood and treasure to appease Russia's land hunger? To begin with, he says, for twelve years the French Socialist party, on every possible occasion since it has had a representative in Parliament, has asked the ministry to state the terms of the alliance. "What is the text and what are the clauses of the contract? To what are we committed? To what will France be committed? Will this agreement force her to follow the Russia of the Czar in all his far-away Asiatic enterprises? Speak! Explain!" To this question the only answer has been like this: "'You are mischief-makers,' or 'you are not patriots, you would isolate France, you would deliver her to her enemy and us all to be outraged.'" For asking the terms of a secret treaty which the people have never ratified, M. Jaurès continued, the Socialists are denounced as unpatriotic and dangerous by the Nationalists and Chauvinists generally. "But we must ask the question until it is answered. The matter must be explained. It must be made known whether France is bound by a secret agreement to follow the Russian army in its work in far-off Manchuria, and whether some day,—to-morrow, or the day after to-morrow,—at the first appeal, the republic, which, for thirty years, has enjoyed peace, which has learned, little by little, to recuperate her energies without the aid of foolish jingoism, whether France will be compelled to spend, at the farther end of Asia and that Russia may gain Manchuria, her blood, her money, her strength of arm, and her credit."

WHAT COULD FRANCE GAIN?

The republic is now at peace with all the world, and, thanks to the efforts of French workmen (he said), the friendliest feelings now exist between France and England and France and Italy. Addressing an audience of Socialists, he pointed out that "it was our peace-loving politics of the working class which has saved the world from a universal war." He does not believe in the yellow peril, and denounced in the strongest terms the militarism of Europe. While now too

late to discuss the merits of the Franco-Russian alliance as originally conceived, M. Jaurès denounced it to-day for its secrecy and because its supporters hold that it makes France liable for a war in Asia. It may have saved France from the first hasty ambitions of the present German Kaiser, but it is incomprehensible to M. Jaurès that "since it is Russia which is menacing the integrity of China by seizing Manchuria . . . we can now be allied with Russia to preserve Chinese integrity, which she has threatened." He recalled the part taken by France in compelling Japan to give up Port Arthur in 1895, and does not wonder that the Japanese should feel animosity toward the republic. Peace, he concluded, "peace with all the world,—peace is the highest ideal, the grandest dream, the greatest need of France."

Russia and the Fashoda Incident.

To the charge that, while France has been of assistance to Russia, the great empire has done nothing for her republican ally, an anonymous writer in the *Revue Universelle* (Paris) replies by recounting what he declares to have been a plain, open offer by Russia to support France against England at the time of the excitement over Fashoda, in November, 1898. The occupation of Fashoda by the French military explorer, Major Marchand, it will be remembered, almost precipitated an Anglo-French war. This writer quotes from articles recently appearing in the *Figaro*, of Paris, to the effect that the Czar Nicholas II. charged his minister of foreign affairs, Count Muravieff, to say to President Faure:

"The alliance contracted between France and Russia has established complete solidarity. I come to declare to you, in the name of the Emperor, that when you fight, we fight. . . . But try to gain time. At present we can only aid you by a diversion toward India. It should be known that we can only arrive at the frontier after a second campaign, after our way from Tashkent has been accomplished. . . . Therefore, gain time; but if that is not possible for you, count on your allies." President Faure replied that the Fashoda affair had been terminated by the recall of Marchand. The writer also quotes from an alleged reply of the Russian minister of foreign affairs to Minister Delcassé, on his visit to St. Petersburg: "In this matter, as in all others relative to Egypt, the Imperial Government renews the assurance that it is resolved to proceed with you, and to conform its attitude to that of the French Government." Although these facts were known in England, the writer quoted declares they were not published in the Fashoda Yellow Book, for political reasons.

RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TOWARD PROTESTANTISM.

WHAT are the prospects of Protestant missions in lands yet to be brought under Russian rule? This is a question of more than academic interest to some of the great missionary boards of America. Should Manchuria become completely Russianized, what would be the effect on the American missionaries at work there? In the *Missionary Review of the World* for May, Dr. Henry O. Dwight presents a few facts tending to show what attitude the Czar's government may be expected to take in this matter. He shows that it is an error to suppose that Protestantism is forbidden in Russia or in Russian dependencies, stating that he has met Protestants who held high office in the Russian army.

"Protestant churches have the same rights as other forms of recognized religion, and their ministers live in peace under Russian rule so long as they do not attempt to talk to others on theology or to win men to their views. I have personal knowledge of the state of the Armenian Protestants who passed under Russian control with the cession of the Kars district of Asiatic Turkey, in 1878. Those regions were instantly changed from being a prey to all marauders who chose to call themselves Mohammedans into the sure enjoyment of peace and justice, which should make the dwellers therein forever grateful to an emperor who knew how to secure an even-handed justice between rival races."

This is high praise, coming from a Protestant missionary, but Dr. Dwight would not have it assumed that the attitude of the Russian state church is wholly friendly to Protestantism. As regards those who do not belong to it, the Church, particularly in Finland and Trans-Caucasian Armenia, is described as "hungry-eyed," seeking whom it may devour.

"If any one leaves the church in which he is born, he must join the Russian Church. If a man and woman of different religious pedigree—a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, for instance—marry, their children must be brought up by the Russian Church. And latterly the Russian Church has come into the church schools of the sects to put away the language of the people, to forbid such schools from carrying scholars beyond the elementary stage, and to insist that no one can teach in higher educational establishments except in the Russian language and under authorization of the Russian department of public instruction. Those who suffer thus from oppression of the mind and soul often whisper to foreign visitors that they would rather go to any country where oppression is of the body only. And if we sympathize with

them in this feeling, we have one more assurance that there is small common ground on which the Russian official may stand beside the Protestant missionary."

The declaration of doctrine adopted by a synod at Jerusalem in 1672 as the creed of the Greek Church, which was intended, as Dr. Dwight says, "forever to brand Protestants as heretics so effectively that no orthodox Christian can righteously enter into fraternal relations with them," is still an authorized formulary of the Church in Russia, and is known as "the Russian Catechism."

"RUSSIA WILL CARE FOR HER OWN."

While Russian officials have come in contact with Protestant missionaries in Manchuria and elsewhere, the question of dealing with missionaries already established in territory that she has actually conquered by force of arms has never yet been faced by Russia.

"During the Turkish war of 1877-78, the Russians encountered American missionaries at work in Bulgaria and in Asiatic Turkey. In each case they were, on the whole, courteous, and made no attempt to interfere. In Manchuria, the Russian officers have been quite like comrades to the Protestant medical missionaries. In Asiatic Turkey, the annexation of the Turkish province of Kars to Russia carried with it the Armenian Protestants who had been taught by American missionaries. Perhaps this one case throws some light upon the course which Russian officials may follow toward Protestant missions found in any land of their conquest. Kars was an out-station of Erzerum, which remained a Turkish possession. The Protestants living at Kars were recognized, tolerated, and protected by the Russians. By and by the missionary from Erzerum went to visit his flock in Kars. He was allowed to pass once or twice; but after the new administration was fully established the missionary was met at the frontier by a very polite official, who told him in effect that Russia can take care of her own subjects without the aid of even so amiable friends as the Americans. That ended missionary visits to Kars."

A Moravian mission to the Tartars of Daghestan, near the Caspian Sea, a Scottish mission at Karass, between the Caspian and the Black seas, and a London Society's outpost near Lake Baikal met with favor from Czar Alexander I., early in the nineteenth century, but were closed by his successor, Czar Nicholas. At the present time it is said that no Protestant minister not a Russian subject can lawfully enter the Russian Empire without special permission from the Czar himself. It would seem, then, that Russian policy regarding Protestants who

may seek to enter territory already Russian in order to work for pagans or Mohammedans is clearly defined, and affords some indication of what the policy would be in the case of acquired territory.

THE AJUN,—A TYPICAL KOREAN OFFICIAL.

ONE of the most important social and governmental factors in Korean life is the *ajun*. It is he who brings the administration of the government into direct contact with the people, and it is he, also, who is accused of being at the bottom of Korean official corruption. The *Korea Review* (published in English, in Seoul) calls the *ajun* a sort of prefect's minister, for the collection of taxes. It continues:

"There is no manner of doubt that the *ajuns* abuse the people frequently, but if they were the fiends that they are painted the people would long since have exterminated them. . . . Their normal attitude is that of a buffer between the rapacity of the prefect and the exasperation of the people. They must be friends with both if possible. The prefect wants to get as much as he can, and the people want to give as little as they may. It is the *ajun's* business to steer between this Scylla and Charybdis, disappoint each party as little as possible, since neither can be satisfied, and all the time uphold his own prestige with the prefect and preserve the good-will of the people. . . . The number of *ajuns* in any district depends upon the size and wealth of the community. There are some prefectures that have only six *ajuns*. . . . In others, there will be ten, twenty, fifty, or even a hundred *ajuns*. However many there may be, they form a class by themselves,—a sort of little guild in each prefecture. . . . It is the *ajuns* who influence most largely the popular taste and feeling. They come into such close contact with the people that the latter copy after them. As a rule, the way to reach the people is through the *ajun*. He holds in his hands the greatest possibilities for good or for evil. If he is good, it will be practically impossible for an evil prefect to oppress the people. If he is bad, it will be almost equally difficult for a good prefect to govern well. Without doubt, the *ajun* is the most important factor in practical government in Korea. . . . The temptations of the *ajuns* are very great. The whole revenue of the district passes through their hands. In a sense, they have to work against both the people and the prefect. The latter wants all that he can get, and watches the *ajuns* closely for it, and the *ajuns* are ever trying to make the people give, up to the limit of their ability. Much is said about the way the *ajuns*

squeeze the people, and this is doubtless true; but the people are forever trying to evade their taxes, and use every subterfuge to jump their revenue bills. It is a case of diamond cut diamond, and the people realize it as well as the *ajun*. The qualities necessary to become a successful *ajun* make a long and formidable list. He must be tactful in the 'management' of the prefect; exact in his accounts; firm yet gentle with the people; resourceful in emergencies; masterful in crises; quick to turn to his advantage every event, and, in fact, he must have all the qualities of the successful politician."

LORD CURZON AND TIBET.

FRENCH diplomacy is evidently becoming anxious over the expedition of Colonel Younghusband to Tibet. The last British Blue Book on Tibet indicates Lord Curzon's belief in a Russian conspiracy to absorb that country. M. Bérard, writing in the *Revue de Paris*, discusses the whole subject of Tibet's relations to both England and Russia. He attempts to throw light upon the mysterious negotiations between St. Petersburg and Lassa, and believes that the revelations of a certain M. Ular exercised a deciding influence on the mind of Lord Curzon. This gentleman took the view that when the government of India annexed the district of Ladakh, which was incontestably a part of Tibet, the Dalai Lama became from thenceforward a mortal enemy of England. He had endeavored to induce the Emperor of China to intervene; but Peking was, of course, powerless. Further annexations on the part of India increased, if possible, the indignation of the Dalai Lama, or, rather, of the governing powers behind the throne at Lassa, who saw their dream of a kind of pan-Buddhism, extending over all Manchuria, Burma, Mongolia, Turkestan, and other vast areas, considerably interfered with. Hence the *rapprochement* with Russia, which was clearly forced upon Lassa by the impotence of Peking. The Tibetan envoy who furnished M. Ular with the basis of his revelations seems to have frankly looked upon the Czar as the future hope and protector of a great and powerful Buddhist theocracy.

WHAT WERE RUSSIA'S AIMS?

Later on, M. Ular explained that China and Russia had agreed to share, in future, the protection of Tibet—Russia undertaking military control, while China took charge of administration and commerce. Most significant of all, the Dalai Lama conferred upon the Czar the official title enjoyed for two centuries by the Manchu

emperors of China,—namely, "Lord and Guardian of the Gifts of the Faith." This made the Czar into a sort of Buddhist Charlemagne, and turned the Dalai Lama himself into a mere viceroy of Russia. The Pan-Buddhist movement, assiduously spread in Siam, and even in Burma and British India, aimed at checking British ambitions, and especially the dream of a railway uniting Calcutta and Peking. M. Bérard, however, thinks that Russia's real aim at Lassa was to assist her interests in Mongolia and China itself by conciliating the Buddhist clergy, while Lord Curzon was influenced by the prospect of obtaining a market for tea from Assam, as well as for the wool of Bradford. M. Bérard goes on to say that the effect of what he calls "the Curzonian imperialism" will be to bring about a Russian advance in another direction, or, rather, that that would have been the effect if the war with Japan had not broken out.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

A DETAILED analysis of the Balkan situation is contributed to the *Revue Universelle* (Paris) by the French political and economic writer, Fr. Maury. The conflicting interests of Russia, Austria, Germany, Turkey, and Italy in the Balkans, with the added diverse aspirations of the smaller peoples themselves, are considered, and the positions of the Christian population of Macedonia and Bulgaria are set forth. M. Maury does not believe that the Ottoman Government can be trusted to carry out its promises, except when forced to do so. The interests of the Christians in the Orient, he says, are exceedingly complex, and it may be impossible to ever reconcile them. He does not think very highly of the dual control given to Austria and Russia by the Muerzsteg convention, and he deprecates the influence of German politics and capital.

"The situation remains exceedingly serious. The Porte seems incapable of bringing pacification or reorganization. Relying on the support of Germany, it is evidently completing the extermination of the Christian population by its Asiatic hordes. Austria and Russia, taken up by other interests, by the visions of conquest, and even by dreams of annexing the Balkans, exert but a feeble influence in the direction of the proposed reforms. France, England, and Italy dare not take the initiative in this region, torn as it is by conflicting interests and exposed to all sorts of unlawful ambitions. In the meanwhile, Macedonia, strewn with ruins, deserted by thousands of its inhabitants, is prostrate in the worst stage of destitution and want. The

revolutionists announce a new insurrection in the spring. Bulgaria will be drawn in to help her brothers by race. There will be both a civil and a foreign war, with its horrors and its consequences to the rest of Europe."

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE SEA.

WILL Great Britain be able to maintain the naval predominance which she now holds, but which she permitted to lapse for several decades at the end of the last century? This is the subject of a study by Auguste Moireau in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Moireau traces the development and growth of the British navy, particularly since 1884, when, as he tells us, Great Britain awoke to the necessity of having a navy at least more than equal to those of any two of her rivals combined. For a long time, he says, England rested on her laurels won in the Napoleonic wars, and, while dreaming of the glories won by the wooden fleets of Nelson, she forgot that steam and steel were displacing wood, and that her rivals on the Continent were advancing more rapidly than she in the building up of powerful navies. The entrance of France, Germany, Russia, and the United States, and finally Japan, into the list of great naval powers is recounted by this French writer, who, at the same time, describes the successive increases of the British navy to make it keep up England's superiority on the sea. To-day, he declares, the British naval programme must provide for, at least, one thing: for a navy not only superior to those of any other two nations combined, but to the combination of any three on the Continent,—France, Germany, and Russia especially. He believes, also, that in order to supplement the work of the fleet, a larger British army is necessary. He says:

"At the present hour, Great Britain possesses the finest and largest navy in the world, but it seems that a cloud, like a man's hand, is appearing on the horizon of Britain's security. It is the question of the provisioning of the country in case of war. England has every chance of being able to maintain the freedom of her commerce and of her transports. If, however, that chance should go against her! This terrible doubt haunts the minds of our neighbors across the channel. For a long time, England has not been able to support her inhabitants. She has sacrificed her agriculture to her industry. She is obliged to ask from foreign countries three-quarters of the commodities necessary for her subsistence. She depends, therefore, upon her merchant marine, which must have the protection of her military marine.

MORE THAN A GREAT NAVY NEEDED.

"What would happen if England, involved in a war with several great powers, should employ all her maritime resources to fight the enemies' fleets, and could not give to her merchant marine protection sufficient to maintain regular transportation of foodstuffs between foreign countries and British ports? The reserves would soon be absorbed. For it is agreed that Great Britain has only enough wheat and flour to last her people for three months. Would not the English find themselves in a most precarious position? The British fleet might blockade the fleets of its enemies in their ports, so as to prevent them from putting obstacles in the way of the provisioning of the United Kingdom. But would such a blockade always be possible with the rapid development of the new ships of war, and especially considering the surprises we may yet get from the torpedo—such as has made the Russian squadron at Port Arthur its victim—and the surprises, perhaps more serious, reserved for us from the submarine and submersible boats?"

It is practically certain, this writer admits, that England will not have to fight Japan or the United States. But, he asks, is it not possible that she will be called upon in time to blockade in their ports the fleets of France, Germany, and Russia? And, if she cannot do this, what is to become of her provisioning problem? England, he believes, is beginning to consider the gravity of the task before her,—that of constantly supporting a navy three times as great as that of any one power. And this realization, he declares, has gone a great way toward making her willing to come to a better understanding with France.

"THE END OF WAGNERISM" IN FRANCE.

AT a time when "Parsifal" and the other Wagnerian operas have an all-absorbing interest for American music-lovers, it is rather a strange coincidence that the French reviews should be publishing articles congratulating France upon having emancipated herself from Wagnerism. In *La Revue* (Paris), Camille Maclair asserts that "only now are we able to speak of Wagner with discrimination—now, when Wagnerism no longer warps us."

The musical world, particularly in Europe, this writer believes, has suffered from "the bane of Wagnerism" because it has so persistently confused Wagnerism with Wagner himself. France, he says, had to free herself. Her music had become sterile, because of her passive sub.

mission "before the most extraordinary synthetic genius of modern art." Her liberty "consists essentially in having finally produced something besides Wagnerian imitations." M. Maclair says, further :

"Ever since his death, the formidable shadow of the master has hung over artistic Europe. In France, considerations foreign to art influenced us to accept Wagner. . . . Open hostility was soon apparent. Our music was reorganized slowly. At the other extremity of Europe, Russian music continued its evolution, and in central Europe there was really nothing to report except that the talent of Brahms devoted itself to the symphony, and that Richard Strauss had ceased to exist."

"The supreme foresight of César Franck rendered us a service which can never be forgotten. He advised us to leave the theater to performers of operas, . . . and to give no more imitations of the Tetralogy, but to wait until the meteor of Baireuth had ceased to blind the eyes of the world, and meanwhile to return to the old fatherland of music,—to Bach, to Beethoven, to the musical forms of the symphony, the quartet, and the sonata. Between those who copied Wagner and lost themselves and those who were so mad as to be beyond the bounds of reason, Franck took the only logical position. In him, the chosen had their faith. It was a long and painful wait, but French music was saved."

For many years, this critic continues, musical Europe remained sterile under the influence of Wagner's "grandiose genius." "Like Victor Hugo, Wagner was oppressive. Even from the tomb, his authority persisted. One piled up obstacles in the path of letters, the other built a Colosseum over that of music. Bach and Beethoven had opened the ways; Wagner closed them." It was necessary to break loose from the "tyranny of this genius." The vast quantity of criticism and commentary excited by Wagner's work leads M. Maclair to accuse the German master of "robbing musical art of its vitality and making of it a subject for criticism and commentary only." After the failure of this terrible effort of Wagner, he says, to create an international musical world upon a German basis, "here and elsewhere there arose an instinct to return to national music,—a music springing from the soil, a sort of musical protectionism. This was the first sign of the abandonment, if not of Wagner, at least of Wagnerism." To such an instinct must be attributed the school founded by César Franck, although M. Maclair criticises this school for dissipating its strength in fighting Wagnerism instead of developing its own home art. He praises it for

having created the National Society and the Schola Cantorum, to revive the seventeenth-century music and "to fix the rôle of the French musicians of the nineteenth century against the jealous bad faith of the German critics."

It is necessary, concludes M. Maclair, to separate admiration for Wagnerism from our admiration for Wagner. He names Vincent d'Indy, Debussy, Chausson, Fauré, and Charpentier as the "grandes temperaments." The work of Wagner, he says, is like "the monad of Leibnitz, without windows upon the universe. . . . It is made by Wagner, for Wagner, in Germany. It is a prodigious German tower, a Babel, fused of all the arts, and one must always admire this work in itself. But it is a closed world set down in the midst of music, as much so as the world of Bach and Beethoven are open." It is very difficult, he continues, to speak calmly "of this man whose genius caused such trouble. Behind this clear and pure genius, which illuminates his work, there was another, diabolic, ironic, and dangerous." Wagnerism, he says, has been repudiated in France because "there has been a great desire and a great haste to bring to an end this Wagnerism for the profit of the French school of music, and to set aside Wagner as a phenomenon, glorious, but historical, classical,—good to admire, but without influence on the present."

THE RELIGIOUS CRISIS IN FRANCE.

TWO facts stand out clearly in the present religious crisis in France, and to Count Albert de Mun, the well-known French Catholic statesman and writer, they are the basic facts of the movement for the expulsion of the religious congregations from the republic. These are the dominating influence of the revolution of 1789 and the feeling (growing out of this revolutionary influence) "against the very idea of religion." In an exhaustive analysis of the whole religious crisis in France, in the *National Review*, Count de Mun declares that this crisis "brings before our eyes the tradition of that decisive epoch [the Revolution], and at the same time makes manifest the strange contradiction existing between the principles of liberty in the realm of politics proclaimed in 1789 and the intellectual despotism in the realm of philosophy inaugurated by the hatred of Christianity, which dates from the same period." Count de Mun reviews the charges made against the Catholic teaching orders in France, and declares them all unfounded and the result of the anti-religious ideas of the great revolution. This great upheaval, he reminds us, destroyed all as-

sociations. The religious associations, however, "for the reason that they answer to the requirements of certain characteristics of the Christian soul, . . . were the first to reappear." But, "whereas the spontaneous energy of religious faith and the pressing demands of charitable and educational needs soon sufficed to resuscitate the religious associations, in the economic world the revival came but slowly, for the reason that it was hampered by the existence of an unending state of war, by the resistance of successive governments in whom it produced an uneasy feeling, and by the opposition of the industrial magnates whose interests it threatened."

While the religious orders are "not an essential feature of Christianity," he contends that they are a natural product of the teachings of the Catholic Church and "a necessary factor in its organization." The history of these orders during the past century and a quarter he characterizes as marvelous. "Nothing is more creditable to humanity, nothing proves more clearly the vital energy of religious faith, than that fruitful harvest of admirable work which was reaped on a soil which so recently had been devastated by such a frightful storm" [the Revolution].

ARE THE CONGREGATIONS GUILTY AS CHARGED?

The first charge against the congregations,—that those which had not been authorized were in revolt against French law,—Count de Mun declares cannot be sustained, because "under every form of government the various state departments made formal arrangements with them, at one time with reference to the colonies, at another in connection with charitable undertakings and prison administration." The charge of "mortmain,"—that the orders held vast properties which could not be alienated,—he asserts, falls to the ground, because the total value of the lands and tenements owned by them is less than 435,000,000 francs (\$87,000,000), and this amount, in a country like France, is far from being dangerously large.

"The principle of association, of organized coöperation and collective enterprise, invades, in every country, the fields in which the most varied types of national activity are exercised. Workmen's associations, more particularly, daily increase in number, in strength, and in influence; and by degrees, as and when their right to acquire property is more freely recognized, as must inevitably be the case, the 'mortmain' of the working classes will attain more considerable proportions and will exercise an influence of incalculable magnitude on the economic destiny of nations. How, then, can it be pretended in good faith that the existence of real property

to the value of a few hundred million francs in the hands of a few thousand monks or humble nuns is becoming a public danger? It would be difficult to abuse the public credulity in a more cruel manner, and the bait was rendered all the more alluring and deceptive by the fact that the people were induced to hope that the proposed confiscation and sale of the possessions which were denounced and thus made the object of popular cupidity would be utilized to the common profit,—for that was M. Waldeck-Rousseau's view,—for the establishment of a pension fund for the benefit of the working classes. The very fact that nearly all the real property belonging to the congregations was not of a revenue-producing character, but comprised establishments arranged with a view to special objects, such as the education of children or the care of the sick, and consisted of colleges, hospitals, and orphan asylums, made it perfectly obvious that it was of comparatively little value for selling purposes, and that it would be extremely difficult to find a purchaser."

The religious associations, he says, further, "take no active organized part in politics. If, in fact, some of their members are not devoted and convinced partisans of the republic, the majority respect it as being the established government, and all agree in asking nothing from it except the right to exercise their religion in peace."

REALLY A QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

The real crux of the question, however, is in the matter of education. Count de Mun traces the history of French education from the Revolution to the passage of M. Waldeck-Rousseau's measure for the suppression of the teaching orders, in 1901. He indicts the "Napoleonic tradition" for "anti-religious passion which has dictated every attack on the liberty of Christian education." The active political campaign against religious teaching was, he says, begun in 1886, by Jules Ferry, who proposed in its place a system of education "denuded, not only of all sectarian admixture, but even of the most elementary religious conception,—assuredly an audacious proposition, and one which was well calculated to disturb and terrify all Christian consciences." For years, this writer points out, French Catholics have loyally paid their share of the taxes levied for the support of the rival government schools, while making heroic sacrifices to maintain their own system. They were, therefore, most unjustly treated by the law of 1901, which proscribed their teaching orders and forced their dissolution. Public sentiment in France was against the government, Count de Mun holds, but, in 1902, when M. Waldeck-

Rousseau went before the country for approval of his policy, he was indorsed by a majority of 200,000 votes,—“practically the figure represented by the body of government officials.” M. Combes, who succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau, in 1902, represents “the socialistic, and more especially the anti-religious, tendencies” of the new Chamber. Again, declares Count de Mun, the ministry acted contrary to the sentiment of the nation, as shown by the anti-governmental demonstrations in Brittany and elsewhere. The applications for authorization by the fifty-four male and eighty female congregations which had not dissolved voluntarily upon the passage of the law requiring authorization were, “by a trick of administrative procedure” contrary to constitutional provision, submitted, not to both houses, but only to the Chamber of Deputies, and rejected *en bloc*. A single male congregation, the Frères des Écoles Chrétiennes (Brothers of the Christian Schools), and four hundred female congregations, including the well-known Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, were permitted to survive.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

Will the feeling against the Catholic orders because their members make a vow of chastity and obedience to the Pope be extended to all the Catholic clergy who submit to their superiors and are vowed to celibacy? Count de Mun believes that it will. Moreover, he believes that Clémenceau's dictum,—that “the principles and doctrines of the Catholic Church are incompatible with the life and development of contemporary civil society,”—will probably be triumphantly applied by the present French ministry, although, he points out, Belgium has been governed for the past twenty years by Catholic ministers, and, “not only is it impossible to affirm that liberty has suffered thereby, but, on the contrary, it is an indisputable fact that the liberty of the press, of opinions, and of discussion, parliamentary and otherwise, and the right to teach, are more unrestricted in that country than in many others; and in no state are social legislation and active democratic organization more developed.” The Socialists and Free Masons are regarded by Count de Mun as the arch-enemies, not only of the Catholic Church, but of all religious belief. The separation of Church and State, he holds, is, “in the present condition of our [French] political institutions and religious habits, a dangerous chimera.” But the Christian Church will be triumphant in the end.

“While the governing classes, victims of an incomprehensible blindness, strive to tear up the imperishable tree of Christianity, it is putting

forth fresh roots, which are penetrating ever deeper and deeper into the souls of men. Banished from its place in the laws and institutions of our country and in the ranks of officialdom, the Church is daily winning an unexpected place in the life of the nation as the result of the natural spiritual needs of mankind, and of the very fact that it has been persecuted. Now, more than ever, it appears in the light of a moral force, immense and indispensable, whose influence no prudent government can possibly misapprehend. An attempt may be made to combat it, but to ignore it is impossible; sooner or later, they will have to come to terms with it. Whatever the extent, the duration, and the effects of the present crisis may be, that must be the inevitable conclusion.”

OWNERSHIP OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN ITALY.

THE Italian Government, like the French, is busy with ecclesiastical reform. The “Statuto fondamentale del Regno” enacts, in its first article, that “the Catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion is the only religion of the state.” By the royal decree of October 9, 1870, which declared that “Rome and the Roman provinces shall constitute an integral part of the kingdom of Italy,” the Pope, or Roman Pontiff, was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as a sovereign prince. Furthermore, by a bill that became law May 13, 1871, there was guaranteed to his Holiness and his successors forever, besides possession of the Vatican and Lateran palaces and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, a yearly income of 3,225,000 lire, or \$645,000, which allowance (whose arrears would in 1898 amount to over \$18,000,000) still remains unclaimed and unpaid. At present, under the Roman Pontiff, the Catholic episcopal hierarchy consists of forty-nine archbishops and two hundred and twenty bishops, besides the six cardinal bishops. Most of these dioceses have their seminaries for the education of priests, with all the officials and teachers necessary to administer them. The government proposes to diminish the number of bishops, to consolidate the funds of the various dioceses, and to follow the example of the French Government by fixing and paying the salary of these dignitaries. At present every archbishop or bishop is appointed by the Pope, but must be confirmed by the royal placet or exequatur.

CONSOLIDATION NECESSARY.

There are many superfluous expenses attendant on the distribution of ecclesiastical revenues

as at present administered, and Signor Giuseppe Piola has treated the subject of these reforms at some length in the *Nuova Antologia* (Rome). He thinks that the centralization of the funds of the Church in one treasury, from which they are to be apportioned out by the authorities of the state, will be highly advantageous to all concerned, by giving the management of ecclesiastical property into the hands of representatives of Catholic citizens, and in affording them the opportunity of increasing the stipends paid to the ministers of the Church.

"The State," he says, "which has not the power to introduce any reform in the Church, will at least be able to obtain such influence over the Catholic people that they will not show themselves hostile to the popular vote, and one important element in the reorganization of ownership in ecclesiastical property will be the gradual diminution in the number of episcopal sees.

"The endowment of the sees which would remain, and the episcopal seminaries which pertain to them, would be increased by additions from the funds of the suppressed sees; and this without any loss to the population, who could be ministered to just as well in view of the modern increased facility of communication. But for such a reform as this the coöperation of the ecclesiastical authorities is indispensable, for it is in their power alone to make suitable modifications in the episcopal jurisdiction of the Church; and these authorities, in spite of the palpable advantages that would accrue to the Church, are likely to throw every obstacle in the way to prevent the faithful from taking any share in political life. Now, in the reorganization which is proposed, in which the ownership of ecclesiastical property is to be removed from the control and jurisdiction of the sacred ministry, the State would be able to exercise control over all contributions to that property, while it would be left to the authorities of the Church to deal with all matters of ecclesiastical jurisdiction."

HOW THE CHURCH WOULD BENEFIT.

But the advantages which the Church would receive from the proposed reorganization would be greater even than that derived by the State.

"The great simplification of administrative work brought about by the State's control of ecclesiastical property would be of immense advantage to the Church through the saving of expenses which so far have been borne by the ecclesiastical authorities in the financial department of their activities. I allude to the annual expense incurred in the administration of the fund of public worship. . . . With regard to

the security of ecclesiastical property in accordance with the proposed reform, it ought to be considered whether that security can be less than it is at present, when all grants to the Church are made year by year amid the excitement of political parties. The eleemosynary form of support which the Church seems to favor so much has not hindered the putting forth of laws of repression, and even allowed the proposal of a plan by which a government of our country formed of a moderate party should alienate all ecclesiastical property by the intervention of a foreign bank. Security of ecclesiastical property is best found in the widest possible separation of the Church from the interference of the State."

THE ECONOMIC FATE OF THE EUROPEAN PEASANT.

"IT is the productive forces of the American States which have destroyed the economic equilibrium of the world. . . . We must bow before the brutal fact. Markets which were once far off are now at our very doors." Étienne Clémentel, the economist (who writes these words in the *Revue Bleue*, Paris), says there is a hard, even a tragic, future before the European peasant, particularly the peasant of France.

"Soon the markets of the nations will lose their independence and their autonomy. They will be forced to recognize the suzerainty of the world market, which will regulate prices. Speculation has become more dangerous than ever, since it is now an international act. . . . Crises are now thrown upon crises, and this will mean the ruin of the agriculture in Europe. All the agricultural countries of the Old World are in peril; France especially so. . . . The geographical situation of France makes her the first point of attack by the American peril. Even now is the moment of our ruin as a wine-producing country. The phylloxera and the floods are bringing about the destruction of our vines, and these, with cyclones, have now all but annihilated our agricultural preëminence."

During the past decade, this writer declares, the value of France's agricultural production has fallen off more than eight hundred million francs. Yet the French peasant, he insists, is bending every energy to resist the competition of American agriculture, and the government of the republic is coming to his aid with legislation providing bounties and arranging for properly adjusted customs duties.

M. Clémentel has but little faith in the bounty idea, and admits that the United States is in a position to injure France considerably by re-

taliatory tariffs. The customs duties, he says, "cannot preserve us from the influx of the products of Anglo-Saxon America or of the young Latin-American states, which are developing so rapidly, nor yet against imports from the far Orient." Still, he believes, tariffs are necessary, but insists that they benefit the large proprietors, in whose hands are to be found the capital, the agricultural science, and the technical skill, rather than the poor peasants. The government could aid still more by wise financial legislation, by proper agricultural instruction, and by a system of farmers' banks. This writer also favors government recognition of and aid to the organizations for insurance against the loss of cattle, which have already been established for some years in certain departments of the republic. This, he admits, leads to socialism,—a state of society which he welcomes as more altruistic and as producing more happiness than any other.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

THE ambitious task of forecasting the futures of the European nations has been assumed by Dr. Emil Reich, who discourses in the April *Fortnightly* on the prospects of Germany. He says that the greatest force now working for Germany's future welfare is her intellectuality.

"The systematic thoroughness with which everything is carried out in the world of intellect is almost inconceivable. When any one has been compelled, for years, to make use of German books, he will begin to realize the immense labor which has been done by Germans in the organization of knowledge. From his earliest years, the German youth, whatever degree of learning he may eventually be meant to attain, is at any rate taught to learn systematically. He is never permitted to specialize in any subject until he has a complete grasp of generalities, in order that he may have in his mind at least a sense of the proportion of what he has to learn."

INTELLECT ON THE SEA.

Germany carries this quality into her military and naval preparations.

"Every month witnesses the publication of some new book on naval tactics, naval construction, or naval history, and no pains are being spared in order that Germans may make the most minute and searching study of all that appertains to an exhaustive and practical knowledge of everything that is requisite to a first-class navy. The drift of all this busy, unflagging preparation can hardly be doubtful. For

fifty years there was the same hum of an army making ready, the same keen attention to military affairs, the same drilling of soldiers and training of officers, before Germany hurled herself irresistibly upon France, full of sanguine confidence in her success. In the same manner, there can be no doubt that Germany is arming herself with patient, calculating, and laborious perseverance for the day when she shall at last feel ready to throw down the gauntlet of defiance in the face of England."

THE ELBE-TRIESTE CANAL.

He regards a canal between the Elbe and Trieste as the greatest of Germany's ambitions. But it is a mistake to suppose that Austria has lost all resisting power. Germany's efforts to Teutonize Alsace-Lorraine, says Dr. Reich, have been a failure. Her ambitions now turn toward Holland, but she has nothing to offer the Dutch worth having, except pecuniary compensation.

THE CURSE OF THE BUREAUCRAT.

Of Germany's defects, Dr. Reich says:

"It is difficult to believe, judging from the past, that the Germans will ever be able to mature that ideal development of both man and woman which alone can be considered as the palm and prize of the highest form of civilization. The German woman, in spite of many a great national quality, has so far not given proof or hopes justifying us in the assumption that she will in her proper sphere create the same charm of graceful idealism that so many German intellectual men have succeeded in creating in the sphere of intellectual idealism. More serious still is the deficiency of the Germans in that they have suffered their whole political life to be officialized, and thus Byzantinized.

"Even within the last thirty years, they have, outside of Bismarck, produced not a single great political personality. We see a number of hard, steady, and honest workers, but not a single great personality. The over-bureaucratization of the whole of political life in Germany leaves, as a rule, little elbow-room for the growth of free, untrammelled, and elastic forces. Rome owed her greatness chiefly, as does England in our own time, to the great number of men who, unfettered by any bureaucratic routine, devoted all their strength to the great political and social problems of their country. Germany, therefore, runs the great danger of quickening but little the onward march of women toward the ideal, and of paralyzing the resources of her men by subjecting them to an excessive bureaucratism."

A SHARP EUROPEAN CRITICISM OF AMERICA.

DR. EMIL REICH, the Hungarian writer on political and economic subjects, is not one of those European observers who find it easy to recognize the great and admirable points in American character and civilization. He sees many unlovely traits in us, and a rather threatening future before us. In the first place, it has been his experience, as he outlines his judgment in the *National Review*, that we are too confident of our national success. "We have had innumerable opportunities of hearing public speakers in America cast doubts upon the very existence of God and of Providence, question the historic nature or veracity of the whole fabric of Christianity, but never has it been our fortune to catch the slightest whisper of doubt, the slightest want of faith in the chief god of America, in the unbounded belief in the future of America."

NOT GREATLY FAVORED BY NATURE.

The United States, he holds, has not been so highly favored by Providence as we Americans are wont to believe.

"Peschel and many other eminent geographers have long ago proved that the northern American continent, as a continent, is, physiographically speaking, very much inferior to Europe. A number of the most valuable cereals, as well as other edible plants, the vine, etc., will either not grow there at all or grow in very restricted quantities. The mountains and rivers cannot compare, either in number or size, with their respective counterparts in Europe. [It is hard to let this go without enlightening him.] Geo-politically, it is certain that America is placed in both a new and an inferior position. . . . The geo-political necessity of fighting for every rood of land during centuries has never existed in America. Territories such as in Europe would have taken untold years to conquer and annex were acquired by the Union in a few months. To sum up, the Union is neighborless; no enemy threatens it in the north, no enemy threatens it in the east, none in the west, and there is no menace of importance in the south. This cardinal circumstance differentiates American history completely from European history."

All the good we have in us has come from the foreigners in our midst. "The Americans, so far as the majority is concerned, are still what in every European country would be considered foreigners. Leaving out the negroes, the mass of the white men in America are unable to trace their family beyond the grandfather as coming from American stock."

FAILURE OF THE AMERICAN WOMAN.

The American woman, to this observer, is a failure in all that makes womanhood a real success. Besides the "breakdown of American maternity," there are other points in the woman question in this country which call for much self-examination.

"The American woman, especially in the course of the last fifty years, has assumed an outward tone and an internal attitude diametrically opposed to what it is customary to esteem feminine in Europe. The old-world *naïveté* of Europe appears to her quite out of date,—the retiring dignity, the restraint, the self-effacement, of the European woman is repugnant to her. Her ambition is to win the recognition of her bright intelligence; she likes to pass for a person of energetic nerve, ready, at a moment's notice, for action of every description. The incessant craving for movement has taken hold of her even more strongly than it has taken hold of the American man. She cannot stand being stationary. We have often heard, in America, the singular remark that the Americans are attached to family life. The incredible host of boarding-houses with which the land is eaten up would seem but a poor proof of that statement. It must, indeed, be feared that this cultivation of a fierce energy is beyond the *role* of woman, and bids fair to culminate, finally, in her absolute physical break-down. It also misses its mark, for nothing is shown more clearly by statistics than that the number of distinguished women workers in America in the domains of art, letters, and science is ludicrously small compared with the number of brilliant women authors and women painters of Europe. We cannot fail to note the vast disproportion between the all but frantic passion with which the humanities and arts are cultivated in America and the number of successes produced. Even among the Americans themselves, the number of their really great women is confessed to be exceedingly restricted. They have not yet had their Sophie Germain, their George Eliot, their Georges Sand, their Madame de Staël."

DEFECTS OF THE AMERICAN MAN.

The American man, we are told, also differs radically from the European man. He has energy, push, brightness, the deepest respect for knowledge, and a "magnificent passion for ordered system." But he is "lacking in natural completeness. . . . His development is far too rapid. He springs into manhood far too quickly, and jumps out of it again with too great rapidity.

This same rapidity characterizes all his doings. His patience, even, is rapid. . . . To summarize, he lacks that great regulator of our inner steadiness, a well-balanced emotional life; and this renders him incapable of applying all his heart or all his intellect to any one thing for any considerable time."

OUR STAKE IN THE FAR EAST.

The great drama now being enacted in the far East is full of portents for the future of America. We are likely to become embroiled with England, Dr. Reich believes, which would be opposed to us in both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"The same struggles which England had to sustain against Holland, France, and Spain. America will have to sustain upon a far grander scale. When Panama becomes the center about which the whole world gravitates, America, we may be convinced, will not be left to enjoy the possession of the Isthmus in peace and to reap therefrom advantages at the cost of all the other European powers. If she should come into contact with the whole of Europe—into hostile contact—the result would hardly be dubious. We have at all times insisted upon the futility of all calculations in history based upon numbers to the disregard of quality, but what would be the result for America of a struggle in which she would have to face the confederate quality and four hundred million inhabitants of Europe? It is only after a secular war against Europe, the course of which would profoundly modify the whole American character, that America could hope to win her independence from European dictation."

JUST A FEW GOOD POINTS.

Despite her drawbacks, however, America "has solved ideals, moral and social, which European nations have in vain endeavored to attain. . . . In Europe, it is commonly supposed that all the five senses of the American are concentrated to form a sixth sense—the sense of dollar-grabbing. Nothing could be further from the truth. Years of residence in America have convinced us of the fact that, while America is no doubt the country where most money is earned, it is probably the country where least value is really attached to money. Wealth raises up no spiked railings of social distinction, and generosity is, perhaps, more general than in any other country of the world. Money is easily acquired, and in the acquisition of money alone does American talent find the outlet which it cannot find in artistic and literary channels. There is a general atmosphere of urbanity and hospitality pervading the whole country which is delightful to

the stranger fresh-landed from Europe; this atmosphere is far more real and far more genuine than anything of the kind to be found in the old world."

OUR THREATENING FUTURE.

Dr. Reich has far more misgivings as to the future of America than as to that of Europe.

"The path of America is strewn with stumbling-blocks which it will require her utmost ingenuity to circumvent or to surmount. . . . The Monroe Doctrine acts for America the part played for China by the Great Wall,—it isolates and stagnates her. Should that wall be removed, should the Americans give up the Monroe Doctrine, should they enter on secular conflicts with Europe, then, and then alone, will they be able, in case of success, to aggrandize themselves to a power of the first rank, or eventually of unique greatness. It is Salamis and Plataea that make nations intellectual, heroic, really great. When the Greeks began establishing vast public libraries at Alexandria and elsewhere, they had long fallen from their ancient grandeur."

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM IN MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS.

SHALL the public works of our cities be let to the lowest responsible bidder, or shall the city itself buy the materials and hire the labor directly? The former has always been the prevailing practice in this country, but Mayor James M. Head, of Nashville, makes a strong presentation in the *April Arena* (Boston) of the case for direct municipal construction. Mayor Head finds an insuperable objection to the contract system in the fact that in most of the States the law requires that contracts shall be let to "the lowest responsible bidder," who is defined simply as one who can give bonds for the faithful performance of his contract. Such bonds, it is well known, are wholly inadequate to secure prompt or satisfactory fulfillment of contracts.

Mayor Head classifies contractors who bid on public works into three distinct groups.

THREE CLASSES OF CONTRACTORS.

"The first and, unfortunately, the most limited class, is the 'honest contractor' who bids upon public work just as he does upon work to be let by the private individual, trusting upon his well-known and well-earned reputation for honesty, integrity, and promptness to enable him to secure a reasonable amount of work at a fairly remunerative profit, after allowing for the usual and unknown contingencies which must

necessarily enter into every class of contract work, no matter how thoroughly the contracts may have been studied and estimates made.

"The second class may be designated as the 'adventurer,' or irresponsible bidder, who bids largely at haphazard, but always low enough to secure the business, trusting to good fortune and the inattention of city officials to let him get through with the contract in some form, and, if loss must come, fully conscious of the fact that some one other than himself—either the public or his bondsman—will be the sufferer.

"And the third class is known as the 'boodler,' who secures his contracts through 'political pull' and inside information as to how the specifications will be construed, and inspections made when the contract comes to be executed, and whose bid is always low enough to take the contract from the 'honest contractor,' and at the same time provide for city officials and their clerks, through whom valuable information is supposed to leak.

NO CHANCE FOR THE HONEST CONTRACTOR.

"With only these three classes of bidders, how is it possible for the city to obtain value received for the work let under the contract system where the contract must be awarded to 'the lowest responsible bidder'?"

"And how many public officials can you find who are willing to bear the storm of newspaper criticism and trumped-up public indignation in order to follow his own judgment and award the contract to a higher bidder, even if he has the legal right to do so?"

"The result is that the public work under 'the lowest bidder' rule must be let either to the 'adventurer' or the 'crook,' while 'the taxpayer pays the freight.'

"To such an extent has this gone, and so well understood is it that the honest contractor has little or no chance when it comes to bidding upon public work, that a man or firm which is known to be engaged in the business of securing public contracts soon comes to be looked upon as little short of a criminal, and his methods of doing business are regarded with suspicion by all classes of business men.

"The contract system has done more to corrupt public officials and lower the standard of official integrity than any other one cause, save the granting of franchises to quasi-public corporations, which leads all other inducements to official crookedness."

Lack of confidence between the public and the officials often forces responsible officials to do what their better judgment fails to approve in the matter of letting contracts.

THE CITY AS ITS OWN CONTRACTOR.

If the contract system is to be retained at all, Mayor Head maintains that the rule requiring the acceptance of the "lowest bidder" should be abolished, and that public officials should be placed upon their honor and held accountable for results. As an alternative, however, the municipality itself may be required to do all the work of a public character, keeping a responsible head, or superintendent, for each department, who shall hold office on good behavior. This is the plan that he advocates in his article, citing by way of a partial demonstration of its merits the experience of Nashville in certain departments of public work.

Of the figures showing the economies effected by substituting direct municipal operation for the contract system, perhaps the most convincing are those taken from the reports of the Nashville street-sprinkling department. In 1893, this work was done under contract at a cost of \$24,269.90 for one hundred and thirty sprinkling miles. In 1896, the city undertook the work itself, and purchased equipment for the purpose. Since that time, the cost has steadily decreased, even including the expense of equipment, while the area sprinkled has been enlarged. Following is Mayor Head's summary of the situation:

STREET-SPRINKLING UNDER THE TWO SYSTEMS.

"At different times, the amount of territory sprinkled has been increased from 130 miles in 1893, to 197½ miles in 1903, while for the year 1893 it cost \$24,269.90, and for the year 1902, \$14,098.78, and the city owns wagons and mules and harness, all of which have been paid for out of the expenses of the department since the city took charge. The greatest amount expended in any one year by the city was the first year that the city undertook the work, which was \$18,745.12, or \$5,524.78 less than the cost the first year under the contract system.

"The average annual cost to the city for sprinkling 130 miles of street under the contract system for three years was \$16,200.06, while the average annual cost under the present plan for seven years has been \$12,900.38, out of which the city has paid for and now owns its entire sprinkling equipment necessary for the operation of this department.

"During the years 1893, 1894, 1895, and 1896, when the contract system was in force, the wages paid day laborers was \$1 per day; while from 1897 to 1902, inclusive, the time covered by municipal work in this department, the rate paid was \$1.25 per day."

DRAWING CARTOONS FOR "PUNCH."

AT last the vulgar public has been initiated into some of the mysteries of what is still known in England as "our great humorous journal." After a careful examination of the



SKETCH OF THE WRESTLER.

methods employed by the modern *Punch* artists in producing their wares, the writer of an article in *Cassell's Magazine* for April describes those methods in detail. From his account, it appears that all the *Punch* masterpieces are produced between the famous staff dinner on Wednesday night and the following Saturday. Mr. Linley Sambourne, who has succeeded Sir John Tenniel as the premier *Punch* cartoonist, is described as working

"with one eye on a watch suspended above his drawing-board," and yet the amount of preparation that he gives to all his work banishes every suggestion of haste in the finished product. How is such finish secured in so short a time?

We are told, in the first place, that the artist makes a point of keeping himself fully equipped in all the essentials of his work. He has a collection of thousands of photographs, all classified and indexed. The subjects of these photographs include "beasts, birds, and insects from the 'Zoo,' costumes of all nations and orders of men and women, nude and draped figures, locomotives and vehicles, ships, shop-windows, etc., the collection, of course, being periodically revised and kept up to date." When the idea came to Mr. Sambourne of representing Gladstone as Wellington, he knew at once where to obtain the loan of the Iron Duke's own raiment. When he desired to introduce certain army uniforms into a cartoon, Mr. Sambourne was able to obtain the loan, through the war office, of several soldiers of the regiments in question.

SKETCH FROM MODEL
DRAPERIES ON BEAR,
CAP, ETC.

The cartoonist's mode of procedure is outlined as follows:

"The idea which he has brought away with him from the *Punch* dinner the night before is first expressed in a rough pencil scribble. This is followed by a corrected outline, which is traced on to the drawing-board. This is corrected as to details from all the available data he has regarding costumes, uniforms, etc.,—studies and photographs; and the background, whatever it may be, is similarly dealt with. The artist then makes a complete outline in ink of *everything* before any shading is put in."

Nothing, not even the minutest detail, is ever added after the drawing has been shaded. This is because the artist regards the composition and the story which is to be told by details as of much more importance than the finish of the picture, when time is in-



SKETCH OF BEAR.



"WILL THEY CLOSE?"

(The cartoon by Mr. Linley Sambourne.)

variably all too short. The final picture being drawn in ink, the artist is able to rely on the different thickness or strength of line for the effect of distance and foreground.

As has been indicated, Mr. Sambourne never draws direct from models, because he considers that this course leads to a loss of ideality. And ideality, in his opinion, is of the first importance in a cartoon which requires emphasis and exaggeration of some parts if its meaning is to be obvious at a glance.

"In illustration of the method which he had thus explained to me, Mr. Linley Sambourne kindly placed in my hands the material from which he had made his cartoon of the current week—the Russian Bear in an attitude of offense toward the Japanese wrestler, the subject, of course, being the then threatened war between Russia and Japan over the affairs of Korea, represented by a third figure in the picture costume of that country. 'Will They Close?' was the title of the cartoon, which appeared on December 2 last. There was the first, the rough pencil, sketch of the composition, selected after trying it in various positions. Then there were several studies in pencil of the details,—three of the Jap, in different preliminary attitudes of the wrestler, two of the bear, and one of the Korean onlooker; and, lastly, a sketch of typical Japanese articles for the foreground."

Other men on the *Punch* staff have methods radically different from those of the chief cartoonist, but nearly all, in the words of this writer, "are based on the art which conceals art."

A BIT OF THE ORIENT IN LONDON.

THAT part of East London which corresponds in many of its social features to New York's great East Side is described in an article contributed to the April *Strand* by Mr. G. R. Sims. The portion of "Alien Land" comprehended in Mr. Sims' description is almost exclusively inhabited by Jews. From Commercial Street and Morgan Street, he comes suddenly upon "a page of the old Orient bound up in the book of modern Western life."

"Here is a building which is fitly labeled 'The Oriental Bazaar.' You are in London, but you might be in Cairo or Mogador. The bazaar, or 'market,' is reached from the street by deep flights of steps. It is open to the sky, and beyond it and above it is a street of houses, and a roadway along which flit, now and again, Eastern women with gay-colored shawls over their heads.

"The 'shops' of the market are built in little recesses. In these sit silent Oriental figures—the dealers. Most of the day's business is over.

There are a few loiterers, and the men and women who keep the little shops sit silent and emotionless as the Arabs among their unsold wares."

He bears witness to the decent and orderly behavior of the Jewish immigrant, and contrasts it forcibly with what goes on in the adjoining purlieus of English vice and crime.

THE BASIS OF LIFE.

UNDER the title "Alter und Tod," Dr. A. Bühler, of the Anatomical Institute of Zurich, discusses the nature of life, and the cause of old age and death, in the *Biologisches Centralblatt* (Leipsic). The measure of the active energy of a living body, he asserts, is determined by its power of changing matter from one form to another; and this change of condition, in the main, is a chemical process.

Potential energy stored up through chemical affinity is given up in the change of matter when new chemical combinations are formed, and this may be considered as the only source of the energy of an organism. Through the activity of the cells composing the different systems of organs of the body, this energy is changed from potential to some form of kinetic energy, such as heat, motion, etc., or in changed chemical form is again stored up as potential energy in the material composing the body.

HOW WE GROW OLD.

From a knowledge of the process of growing old in a single system of the organs of the body, or of a single system of cells, comes an explanation for the growing old of the whole organism. A growing organism takes up more nourishment in comparison to its own weight than an adult, and the building up and tearing down of material is more rapid; but these processes of growth depend upon the innate nature of the organism, which fits it for the greater development of energy, and it is not the greater amount of nourishment consumed that makes it grow.

The difference in the activities of old and young cells is not due to changes in chemical media external to them, but to changes in the cells themselves, which can only be brought about by the dying out of the vital processes; and the longer the exchange of material has lasted, the more energy the living protoplasm has taken up and transformed, the more it loses its power to continue the process. For example, metallic potassium will unite most violently with a definite amount of water, freeing, as it unites, great energy of heat, light, and motion. Generation of these forms of energy ends when the

chemical changes cease, and no further addition of water will renew the process.

Living matter also assimilates chemical substances in the process of metabolism, forming loose chemical compounds which change and form other combinations, at the same time releasing the energy used in the various manifestations of life. The assimilation of new material, and the resultant transformation of the energy acquired in this way, can take place only so long as chemical differences exist between the living matter and its food material. If these differences are removed through the activities of life-processes, if all the chemical affinities are satisfied, chemical equilibrium is established, no new combinations are possible, and the result is cessation of all processes or death.

CHEMICAL TRANSFORMATION AND LIFE.

The chemical transformation of matter plays an important rôle in the life of the whole body. Assimilation is possible only so long as there are chemical affinities to be satisfied, or, in other words, as there are compensable electro-chemical differences between the living protoplasm and the non-living matter in the blood. The life-process, as such, works constantly toward the equalization of these differences, and when this is effected, no more assimilation is possible; growth, motion, heat, building up and tearing down of complex chemical bodies, terminate, as well as all the appearances by which life is manifested. Death is the final aim and fulfillment of life.

In life, the processes of chemical combination are not rapid, as in the union of metallic potassium with water, and changes brought about by the successive union and separation of new material and protoplasm do not produce a noticeable change in the appearance of the cell. As might be expected, the cells which have the shortest life are those whose protoplasm is most highly differentiated along certain lines,—that is, the red corpuscles of the blood. These cells can neither grow nor form new cells, and also lack the power to unite chemically with anything except oxygen.

The manifold forms of regeneration harmonize with the view that the continuance of life depends on the constant formation of new combinations by bodies in a state of unstable chemical equilibrium. Frequently, renewed or an entirely different kind of growth is brought about through the influence of new cell material capable of forming new chemical combinations. For example, a slip from a vine, when planted, will reach to the stimulus of its new environment by regenerating all the organs, such as roots, etc.,

which it lacks. Or, in the case of galls formed on plants, the insertion of an insect's egg in the stem or leaf or root of a plant will cause it to develop in a way entirely different from the usual growth of that part.

AËRONAUTIC SPIDERS.

THERE is an interesting parallel between the efforts of man to navigate the air and those made by certain species of the spider family; for the spider, it should be remembered, has no more of the natural power of flight than has man himself. The methods employed by these little creatures to accomplish their aerial journeys form the subject of an instructive article by Dr. Henry C. McCook in the May number of *Harper's*.

According to this writer, the seasons when spider ballooning most prevails are spring or early summer, and the autumn, after the young have been hatched. The month most favored is October. Observing with a pocket lens the silken filaments seen floating on a warm October day from fence-posts and hedges and streaming like pennants from tall weeds, one learns that these are nothing less than the ropes and netting of ballooning spiders. The spider's attitude preceding flight is thus described by Dr. McCook:

"It faces the direction of the wind. The abdomen is elevated about forty-five degrees, and at the same time the eight legs, four on either side, are straightened out, and the body thus raised above the surface. At the apex of the abdomen and beneath it are the spinnerets, covered with minute spinning-spools, through which jets of liquid silk are forced from a multitude of glands within the body. These harden at contact with the air, and are held apart or combined at the spider's will, by closing or outspreading the spinning mammals. Keep the lens directed upon the spinnerets of your little adventurer. A ray of several threads is issuing, which, caught by the breeze, are drawn out and upward, six, ten, even twenty or more, feet. Meanwhile, the legs incline toward the breeze and the joints stiffen. The foremost pair sink almost to the level of the post. All the legs and the whole attitude show the muscular strain of an animal resisting an uplifting force.

"Suddenly and simultaneously, the eight claws are unloosened, and the spider mounts with a sharp bound into the air, and floats above the meadow at a rate more or less rapid, according to the velocity of the wind. The threads have been drawn out so far that their buoyancy has overcome the specific gravity of the balloonist, and thus she is able to keep afloat.

THE SPIDER'S FLIGHT.

"What is her manner of flight? It may be a long time before the observer shall find examples that give a satisfactory answer. Some are caught up into the heavens with so sharp a rapture that they are out of sight at once. Others scud along under so swift a wind that they cannot be followed. But fortune favors patience. Here at last is one that is off before a light



BALLOONING SPIDERS IN THE ACT OF FLIGHT.

(The lower figure shows attitude immediately after vaulting. The upper figure shows manner of floating after adjusting the foot-basket.)

breeze and is hugging the ground at about the height of a man's face.

"As the spiderling vaults upward, by a swift motion the body is turned back downward, the ray of floating threads is separated from the spinnerets and grasped by the feet, which also by deft and rapid movements weave a tiny cradle, or net of delicate lines, to which the claws cling. At the same moment, a second silken filament is ejected and floats out behind, leaving the body of the little voyager balanced on its meshy basket between that and the first filament, which now streams up from the front. Thus, our *aéronaut's* balloon is complete, and she sits or hangs in the middle of it, drifting whither the wind may carry her.

HOW THE BALLOON DESCENDS.

"She is not wholly at the mercy of the breeze, however, for she has an ingenious mode of bringing herself to earth. When the human *aéronaut* wishes to descend, he contracts his balloon's surface and lessens its buoyancy by letting out its gas. The spider acts upon the same principle, by drawing in the filaments that buoy her up and give sailage surface to the wind. Working hand-over-hand, as one may say, she pulls down the long threads, which, as they are taken in, she rolls up into a flossy white ball above her jaws.

"As the floatage shortens, the *aërial* vessel loses its buoyancy, and at last the spider sinks by her own weight to the field. Thereupon she throws out a silken rope, after the manner of *aéronauts*, which anchors to the foliage, and the young voyager abandons her 'basket' and begins life in her new-found site. This voluntary descent seems to be a rather exceptional experience. For the most part, the balloon is stopped by striking against some elevated object."

THE MALARIAL MOSQUITO IN EGYPT.

THE mosquito's agency in disseminating malaria is an American discovery, but some of the most successful attempts to rid towns of the pest have been reported from distant parts of the globe.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine is reported, in the *Journal of the African Society*, as having attained a remarkable success in the extirpation of malaria in Egypt. Ismailia, intended by the late De Lesseps to be a kind of French capital of Egypt, had been beautifully laid out, but had obtained a very bad reputation for malarial fever. In a population of 9,000, there were formerly 2,000 malarial cases every year. Professor Ross went there in 1902, armed with the discovery that the mosquito was the dissemina-

tor of the malarial microbe. He traced out and destroyed the breeding-places of the mosquitoes. He organized two brigades—the Petroleum and the Drainage brigades. At a cost of £4,400 (\$22,000), and an annual outlay of \$700 (\$3,500), he and the authorities had reduced the mosquito nuisance. "There were no more mosquitoes in Ismailia than in Paris." The number of malarial cases had been reduced from 2,000 to 200 a year, and these latter were merely recurrences. The town was expected to be, in two years more, the sanatorium and watering-place for Cairo. Professor Ross claimed that Ismailia had proved—first, that it was possible to rid a town of mosquitoes; second, that it was equally possible to eradicate malaria. The writer insists that the sanitation of Ismailia should be copied all over the tropical and sub-tropical world. He said: "Towns in these regions ought to be fined heavily if a mosquito can be captured within their boundaries." Were the mosquito exterminated, malarial fever would cease to be transmitted from man to man, "and the tropical world would be almost as much open to settlement by Europeans as by black and yellow races." The writer goes on to advance the suggestion that an international congress should be called to consider the practical means for the abolition of insects. Insects, he says, as a class, are a source of enormous harm to humanity and other vertebrates. "With the single exception of the bee, there is probably not one species of insect which is not a source of annoyance, disgust, or danger to human life." The idea of the human family applying to its entire terrestrial dwelling-place the same policy of insecticide which every cleanly housewife follows in her own home is rather fitted to startle and to allure the imagination.

WHY IS THE SKY BLUE?

A CAREFUL study of this question in popular style is contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by its scientific writer, M. Dastre. He explains the various theories to account for the blue of the sky. The principal theory is probably that of Lord Rayleigh, which attributes the diffused blueness of the sky to the solid or liquid particles of the atmosphere. But this view is not completely satisfactory, because how can these strange objects, which are constantly changing, explain the permanent phenomenon of blueness? Another category of particles must therefore be sought for, which should be inherent in the constitution of the atmosphere, and Lord Rayleigh can find such particles only in the air itself. He admits, therefore, with Brewster, that the rays of the sun are diffused through

the gaseous particles, as we often see them diffused through a cloud of dust or through drops of water. An eminent French physicist, M. Sagnac, has adopted the same principle, but he has modified the application of it in order to avoid one serious difficulty in Lord Rayleigh's system. He charges Lord Rayleigh with the mistake of supposing that the production of blueness in the whole of the atmosphere is universal and uniform. If that were so, then it would follow that the intensity of blueness would diminish at high altitudes in proportion to the diminution of the pressure of the atmosphere. But that, as we know from experiments, is not the case. M. Sagnac, therefore, substitutes for the too simple theory of an equal diffusion for each molecule the hypothesis of a diffusion in proportion to the distances of the molecules from one another. In other words, the blueness of the sky is no longer to be regarded as diffused equally all over, and the sky is no longer to be confounded with the atmosphere. It is in the higher levels of the atmosphere that the diffusion of blueness is dominant; and so, curiously enough, the old illusion of the azure vault, which plays so great a part in the mythology of the childhood of the world, is rehabilitated by modern science.

THE SPANIARD IN MEXICO.

A MONEY-MAKING, wonderfully frugal race are the Spaniards in Mexico, said the late Matias Romero. *Modern Mexico* quotes his opinion, as follows:

"In Mexico, the energy of the Spaniard is remarkable. He is forceful of word and phrase, energetic in his movements, immensely vital, tremendously persistent, and wonderfully enduring. After thirty years behind a counter selling groceries, he retires, a man of fortune; not always large, but sufficient, and is still a man of force and ready for undertakings demanding good brain-power and courage. They come over mere lads, from ten to fifteen, toil and moil, feed frugally and sleep hardly, and they become millionaires, bank directors, great mill-owners, farmers on a grand scale, hot-country planters, and monopolists,—for the Spaniard is born with the 'trust' idea,—while his sons are too often dudes and spendthrifts. The thrifty Spaniard toils and saves, and his ambition is to marry a rich girl, frequently the daughter of a Mexican landowner, and so he lays the foundation for permanent wealth. . . . There is one check to the growth of Spanish influence in Mexico, and that is the climate. All Europeans, no matter what their nationality, become physically modified by resi-

dence in the new world, and nowhere is the effect of climate more noticeable than in the tropics. The children of the Spanish residents are less energetic than the parents, and the third generation are altogether Creoles."

THE THEATER OF GABRIEL D'ANNUNZIO.

AMERICANS are accustomed to consider d'Annunzio only as a novelist and poet, but Mme. Duse, in her recent tour throughout Europe and the two Americas, presented the Italian author as a dramatist of unexpected power. Already, says Jean Dornis, in a review in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the following plays of Signor d'Annunzio have been presented in Paris: "The Dream of a Spring Morning" and "The Dream of an Autumn Twilight" (1897), "The Dead City" (1898), "La Gioconda" and "Glory" (1899), "Francesca da Rimini" (1901), and "The Daughter of Jorio," in which last Sarah Bernhardt has been starring.

It was after the success of his now famous book, "The Triumph of Death," and his later romance, "The Virgin of the Rocks," that the poet turned to the stage, making his *début* with "The Dream of a Spring Morning," a piece which the famous critic, Sarcey, declared would be a brilliant success from its first inception. This play, according to M. Dornis' analysis, "presents subjects which contain all the elements of emotion which are called dramatic." He continues: "Those who in their hearts reserve for Shakespeare only gratitude that he has given life to such figures of tenderness and poetry as those he has named Juliet, Romeo, Titania, and Ophelia will surely be deeply moved by 'The Dream of a Spring Morning.'" Briefly, the argument of this play is much the same as that of "Romeo and Juliet." A passionate Juliet has received in her room a Romeo. . . . Surprised in each other's arms, the lovers have not time to escape by the balcony. He is stabbed. The Juliet of d'Annunzio loses her reason. In her madness, she remains faithful to the memory of her lover. In vain her friends and relatives, her sister, and the brother of her lover's slayer try to console her by making her believe that the dead is not dead. She will not be deceived; she persists in her madness."

ITALIAN LYRIC POETRY.

The critic prefaces his comments on this play with this characterization of Italian poetry: "It is in lyric poetry that the Italian temperament reveals itself with most facility, richness, and brilliancy. All the historical conditions of Italian life which during the centuries have

been mingled so closely with the passions of politics, religion, and love have contributed to develop a tendency which was natural in the race. The Italian is spontaneously a lyric poet, as he is a musician and a singer. It is the happy country where the first-comer finds the words of genius to express the throbbings of his heart."

Of the actual construction of this play, the critic says: "The intentions of the author are really betrayed in his execution. The most solid figure of the tragedy, the one who alone really lives in actual life, . . . is the dancer, the blind *Malatestino*. . . . Signor d'Annunzio has displayed all the riches of his seductive power. He has taken hold of you completely, with a sentiment of rare delicacy. . . . But this modern poetry has not succeeded in effacing the impression that a passage of Dante leaves on the memory of all who have read him." Why? "Because we are in the theater, and it is necessary to shift the scenery to put before our eyes the actors of flesh and bone who play on the stage." Perhaps, he concludes, d'Annunzio's efforts may be summed up in the definition of Victor Hugo: "Lyrical genius, this is to be one's self; dramatic genius, this is to be others."

THE LABOR ARBITRATION LAW IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

AUSTRALASIA always claims a respectful hearing in questions of labor legislation, and it is significant, in this connection, to note the judgment of the Hon. J. H. Carruthers, member of the Australian Parliament, on the working of the new labor arbitration law of the Commonwealth in New South Wales. He says, in the *Review of Reviews for Australasia*:

"There has been much dust raised in settling the terms of employment in issue or dispute in many industries, and one must not be blinded by it to the good that has resulted in many cases. There have been twenty-eight industrial agreements amicably made and filed in court between that many unions of employers and unions of employees, and one hundred and ninety-two decisions have been given by the court, many of them of high importance and wide-reaching effect. In many cases the decisions have settled old standing grievances, and removed causes of industrial strife and discontent, and although feeling has run high, still, after a time, matters have settled down to a peaceful course. . . . That there is much anxiety and much loss of confidence in business enterprise by reason of the unknown element of arbitration, with its delays and cost, none can deny. So far as the public is involved,—that great

body of onlookers which in the end has to foot the bill and pay all the losses,—it has hardly yet realized the position. It does not like the lopsided nature of the act revealed by the Teralba colliery affair; it has no sympathy with the political meddling and interference displayed in the shearers' rival unions, and perhaps at this juncture it may be making up its mind for a period of disfavor to compulsory arbitration; but there can be no room for doubt on this point, that the two years of operation of the law in the State of New South Wales has not inflicted, nor is likely to inflict, upon the community anything like the immense loss sustained by the maritime and shearers' strikes of 1891. If we had no industrial disputes, we should have no strikes, and there would be then no need of compulsory arbitration. It is only a question of comparison,—which is the lesser evil, strikes or arbitration? And while the case for arbitration under the state law of New South Wales may be weak, still, the case for the old barbaric method of strikes has been convincingly demonstrated as indefensible."

IS GENIUS PRECOCIOUS?

BOTH numbers of *La Revue* for March are largely taken up with interesting letters from well-known men, mostly French, on the precocity of genius,—whether remarkable men have also been remarkable children, and whether the abundant promises of early life usually end in fulfillment or disappointment. The answers given by the sixty-four eminent men and one eminent woman (the Duchesse d'Uzès) selected by the editor of *La Revue* are by no means unanimous. They are, however, fairly well agreed that musical and artistic genius shows itself at an early, usually a very early, age. Many eminent men, however, in other ranks of life have not been at all remarkable children,—at least, if one may judge by their own confession. Mathematical ability, also, usually shows itself early. M. Berthelot, secretary of the French Academy of Sciences, while admitting that in his classes he took a high place, considers he was in no way a "prodigy." The late Mr. Lecky confessed that neither was he a prodigy; he passed his examinations in a good ordinary way, nothing more. M. Camille Flammarion, who wrote his first work, "The Plurality of Worlds," at the age of nineteen, began to study astronomy when five years old, "for it was the eclipse of the sun on October 9, 1847, which left on me the most unforgettable impression of the first years of my life." Baron d'Estournelles de Constant frankly admits that at the Lycée he did badly; but even at school,

he found a master who foretold for him an exceptional future. M. Paul Bourget makes a remarkable confession. He cannot remember the time when he could not read and write. When barely five, he read Shakespeare and Scott; but at school he was not remarkable. M. Sully-Prudhomme must certainly have been an unusual child himself, but does not think the precocity of a child any proof that a remarkable future is before it.

DOSTOIEVSKY STILL DOMINATES RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

IN a review of the letters of Dostoevsky, which have recently appeared in book form in Moscow, Ossip-Lourié, writing in the *Revue Socialiste*, gives a character sketch of the neurotic Russian sociological novelist "whose Dantesque figure has not ceased to dominate Russian literature." This writer calls Dostoevsky an "epileptic psycho-sociological romancer," and declares that the author of "Memoirs from a Dead House" and "Crime and Punishment" was an inspirer of the work of Nietzsche. To quote the novelist's own words:

"I am one of the proletariat of letters. I have never produced a work which I have not been paid for in advance. . . . It has happened to me many times that the beginning of a chapter of one of my novels was already in press while the end was still in my head and positively had to be written the next morning. My necessity, the lack of money, choked and strangled and gnawed at me. Ah! if I only had had money, my future would have been secure."

The great tragedy of the novelist's life was his condemnation and exile to Siberia because of his alleged connection with the Pétraschewsky affair. He had made an excellent start, and his first work, "Poor Folks" (1848), had a colossal success. The famous Russian critic, Biélsky, after reading this work, wrote to the author: "Do you yourself understand what you have done? It is a new revelation in art. Be careful of your talent; you will become a very great writer." His second novel, "Sosie," was not so successful, but the third, "White Nights," was making him still more famous when the conspiracy was discovered. In April, 1849, the St. Petersburg police apprehended a group of twenty-three revolutionists, among them Dostoevsky, at the house of one of them, the since famous Pétraschewsky. The last-named was a disciple of Fourier, and his doctrines were, of course, considered dangerous to the state. They were all immediately put into prison and condemned to death; but Dostoevsky, and several

others, had their sentences commuted to exile, the author being sentenced to be deprived of all his rights and condemned to forced labor in Siberia. He denied ever sharing in Pétrashewsky's political and philosophical opinions. While in prison in the fortress, in eastern Siberia, he wrote many letters to his brother André. His sufferings in prison finally induced him to recant all his liberal, philosophical, and political views, so that not only was he content to confess that he had never wished for a Russian republic, but declared "that there was nothing good in Russia since Peter the Great which had not come down from the higher classes to the lower, from the throne to the people. From below, however, nothing good had ever mounted to the surface,—nothing but egoism and brutality." The life in prison almost maddened him. He wrote :

"The intellectual privations are much worse than the most horrible physical treatment which we undergo. The ordinary man sent here to this vile place finds himself, perhaps, in the society with which he is more or less familiar. He has lost his natal corner and his family, but his *milieu* remains the same. A man of culture, condemned by the law to suffer the same penalty as this man of the common people, suffers incomparably more than the latter. He must smother all his longings, choke off all his customs, and step down into a sphere much lower, with an air he is unaccustomed to breathe. He is like a fish thrown upon the sand. His punishment is sadder and harder to bear than is that of the ordinary man."

After four years of forced labor, and five in military service, Dostoevsky petitioned the Emperor Alexander II. for permission to return to St. Petersburg, in order that he might recover his health and look after his family interests. His material and physical condition was then pitiable. "I had to write for money, and abase my soul. . . . For six months my wife and I have been in such misery that our very last piece of linen is worn out. The little one has fallen sick, and my wife cannot get the necessary nourishment for her. . . . Look at Turgenieff and Gontcharov, those rich men! I wish they could see the condition in which I work."

It was at this time that Dostoevsky began to be inspired by his Pan Slavistic theory, which he afterward elaborated, and for which he has been so much condemned. "Conservative and mystic, which may have been Pan Slavistic qualities the most pure, a fervent disciple of the Orthodox Church, a perfect patriot, Dostoevsky became the hope, the supreme guide, of the Slavophiles, whose theory is Russia, and Russia only. The

Slavophiles would jealously guard their country from the foreign element, even as the Mussulmans guard the women of their harems. Every foreigner is an enemy. Russia should know nothing of the developments which European civilization could introduce into her political and social organism. To protect the national means of production against foreign markets, to guard the national development against every idea from the outside, to affirm that Peter the Great and Catherine the Second were wrong in trying to introduce foreign institutions and sciences,—these are the ideas of the Slavophiles." And of these Dostoevsky was chief.

"Dostoevsky knows, with a wonderful knowledge, the hearts of his heroes. He goes to the bottom of their hearts and reads the motives which guide their actions. He has sincere compassion for all humanity, for every one who suffers, with faith in the spiritual forte of the poor and oppressed. He goes down to the depths of the houses of shame, into the most horrible abysses of vice and misfortune. He shows how many of our ideas are moral or immoral only according to circumstances. He puts before us with a terrible plainness the fatal question of the responsibility of crime and virtue. He conducts his reader by successive steps and all sorts of moral descents to the very foundation of the human heart. All his pages vibrate with tenderness,—it is more than charity,—a tenderness which is a true, all-embracing love. . . . He delves deep down into the human soul and discovers the psychological impulses which so often disfigure it."

A WELL-KNOWN LIVING AUTHOR OF MEXICO.

LUIS GONZALEZ OBREGON, custodian of books in the Mexican National Library, is one of the best known of the young writers of our neighboring republic. According to John Hubert Comyn (in *Modern Mexico*), he is a type of literary man more or less common in Mexico since the Spanish conquest. "He combines carefulness of investigation with conscientiousness of execution, traits which make of him much of the antiquarian. But he has, which most antiquarians have not, a polished, vivid, and pleasing literary style. He has the power of making interesting subjects which we have been taught to look upon as prosy and uninteresting." Speaking of his best-known book, "Old Mexico," José P. Rivera, one of the most eminent critics among his countrymen, says :

"This book is more than a collection of separate articles. It is a document of the colonial period, through which there runs one prevailing

thought—Old Mexico. It is a great picture of other times, not so distant, it is true, yet fully worthy the attention of the historian. For those who occupy themselves with the past that they may read aright the present, for the students of modern philosophy who will not admit a fact without tracing it to its fountain-head, this book is of very great historical value, since it paints distinctly for us the manner of existence and gives us a kaleidoscopic picture of the growth of the Spanish colony in New Spain."

A CARTHUSIAN MONASTERY IN ENGLAND.

THERE are, it seems, less than a thousand Carthusians of both sexes in the world, so strict is the order, so severe the discipline. The life of some of this small number is described in the *March Pall Mall Magazine* by one who recently obtained admission to the English monastery of St. Hugh, Parkminster, facing the South Downs. Needless to say, the writer is a man, Mr. S. E. Winbolt, for no woman can, on any pretext, obtain admission. Severe as the order is, it is rich, and has recently been able to show hospitality to sixty of the monks who fell victims to the Law of Associations in France. As they go about their daily work the monks are absolutely silent, unless compelled to speak. Every day, between the angelus at 6 in the evening and that at 6.30 in the morning, there is the "Great Silence," not to be broken on any pretext whatever.

In such a monastery, the prior is supreme; after him comes the vicar, then the fathers, then the brothers, controlled by the procurator, who is also the housekeeper, spending the money and receiving it. St. Hugh's would now be poor but for its share of the profits from the sale of the famous "Chartreuse." The house was founded from La Grande Chartreuse in 1873.

"Of the three vows common in the Church, obedience, poverty, and chastity, the Carthusians take only that of obedience and stability, and promise '*conversionem morum meorum*,' or moral conversion, and these vows necessarily include the two others."

DAILY ROUTINE OF THE MONKS.

What do the monks do? is the question which will probably be asked by every one. The order is mainly contemplative; and although each father wears a hair shirt, the severities are more mental than physical,—each father having to wrestle much in prayer for the good estate of the members of the order, and to offer up many mediatorial intercessions for the sins of the world.

From 6 till 9, the novices and junior professed (not irrevocably severed from the world) engage in various devotional exercises; at 9, the inmates of the cells—always breakfastless, for the Carthusian may drink no tea, coffee, or cocoa unless he is ill—meditate for half an hour, and then for an equal time to their various occupations, wood-work, bookbinding, cultivating their gardens, or whatever it may be. When neither in chapel nor in cell, a brother is probably at his particular occupation in one of the "obediences." An obedience, it seems, is a place where carpentry, washing, or shoemaking is done. The pantry, kitchen, and blacksmith's shop are obediences. The monks do most necessary work themselves, although sometimes assisted by professional workmen retained about the house. In free time, with the permission of the prior, a monk may write letters, and occasionally receive a visit. Guests are allowed to stay in the guest-house two whole days, excluding the day of arrival and departure; but only a moderate amount of either letter-writing or visits is allowed.

Mr. Winbolt reminds us that, apart from the merits or demerits of asceticism, history has little, if anything, serious to charge against these brown or white habited friars. So long as monasteries are well-ordered and not too numerous to the population, he thinks they may be of service in "holding aloft the lamps of obedience, charity, and humility."

THE SECRET OF UNIVERSAL HAPPINESS.

WEALTH can really only be increased by the most rational and most complete exploitation of the resources of our globe, not by one nation at the expense of another. This is the thesis of a striking article by M. Novikoff in the *Nouvelle Revue*, in which he expounds a truly noble idea of universal happiness. He begins by asserting that it is a fundamental error to believe that the wealth of one nation can be increased at the expense of the wealth of another nation, and that it is equally an error to suppose that wealth can be increased by destroying it by means of bloated armaments and war.

How is this fraternity to be realized practically? M. Novikoff believes that the initiative in each country ought to belong, but does not actually, to the aristocracy, the governing and cultivated class, which always ought to be, even if it is not, in the van of progress. War is responsible for the perverted notion, which he admits is common in aristocracies, that to take wealth produced by others is honorable, while to produce wealth is shameful and degrading.

M. Novikoff has even less hopes of the middle

classes, who are hypnotized by the terror of socialism, and he declares that the object of socialism,—namely, to give to each inhabitant of each planet an existence worthy of man,—is the beginning and the ending of all political wisdom, while the means proposed,—namely, collectivism,—is pure madness. The solution of the social question, he says, is not only possible with individualism, but is only realizable by it. But so long as the present international anarchy endures, so long will the social question be insoluble.

THE NEW SAVIORS OF SOCIETY.

M. Novikoff is driven to conclude that salvation will come from the working classes,—from them will come that federation of the civilized world which, when it is realized, will produce one state so perfect that no one will want to change its institutions. Already the dominating powers on the globe are reduced to nine,—namely, Germany, England, Austria, China, the United States, France, Italy, Japan, and Russia,—and the pretended interests which divide them are merely phantoms created by the ignorance of statesmen. But from where will the initiative come? It will come, he says, from that government which will be the first to abandon the metaphysical distractions of diplomacy in order to consider the real, concrete interests of its citizens. He goes on to consider the great powers in order. Regretfully he admits that his own country, Russia, is the least promising of all. England, also, he rejects, in spite of the deep and ancient feeling of justice displayed by her citizens. Although she is the freest country in the world, yet, owing to the extraordinary narrow-mindedness of her statesmen, there is, unfortunately, little hope that she will take this magnificent initiative. He has some hopes of Germany, and some of the United States, though he is greatly troubled by the latter country's recent incursion into a policy of conquest.

WHO WILL BEGIN?

On the whole, it is on France and Italy, the two great Latin nations, that he bases his greatest hopes. Italy, he says, is the only modern nation whose public law is based on the principle

of nationalities. Union would come about by a simultaneous disarmament of the powers, which would place the European states in a position analogous to that of the forty-five republics which form the great federation of the United States. Such difficult questions as that of Alsace Lorraine would be settled by a plébiscite of the inhabitants.

THE FUTURE OF THE BIBLE.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON has an interesting article under this heading in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. A revolution, he says, has taken place in educated Christian thought with respect to the sacred writings of Christianity.

The Old Testament has been discredited as a literally accurate record. The more sensitive people are often seriously troubled by it, and coarser minds are moved to contempt. There is an increasing number of passages which the church does not read in public. Another and more drastic revision may be necessary. Canon Henson quotes from a recently published school version of the Old Testament to show that even teachers of children qualify many things in the Old Testament. The New Testament, also, he believes, is bound to be eventually surrendered to the critics.

What, then, is the future of the Bible? Canon Henson is convinced that it will survive, quite apart from questions of inherent truthfulness or probability. It is the best manual we have of fundamental morality, and the "best corrective of ecclesiastic corruption." "In the third place, the Bible, and herein, of course, specially, though not exclusively, the New Testament, is perhaps the most effectual check we have on the materialistic tendencies of modern life."

The Bible will be looked upon differently in the future, but the change "need not imply any diminution of importance or influence."

The twentieth century, concludes Canon Henson, "will add yet another solemn historic affirmation of the Evangelic oracle to the long series which the Christian centuries contain,—'Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my Word shall not pass away.'"



BRIEFER NOTES ON TOPICS IN THE PERIODICALS.

SUBJECTS TREATED IN THE POPULAR AMERICAN MONTHLIES.

The World's Fair in the Magazines.—The St. Louis Exposition was depicted in several of the April magazines,—notably by Montgomery Schuyler's article on the architecture of the fair, in *Scribner's*; by Mr. Charles B. Wells' description of the State buildings, in the *Outlook*, and by President Francis' own contribution, on "The Greatest World's Fair," in *Everybody's Magazine*. In the May numbers, besides the excellent articles contributed to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS by Mr. Saunders and Mr. Ives, there appears in *Leslie's Monthly* an illustrated paper on the sculpture of the exposition, by Director Carl Bitter and Edward Hale Brush. Mr. Bitter is himself the subject of an appreciative sketch in the *Booklovers*, by J. Nilsen Laurvik. Editorial paragraphs in the *World's Work* give timely advice to people intending to visit the fair.

Discussion Incited by the War.—Practically all of the English reviews and some of the American magazines for April and May have articles relating more or less directly to the war in the far East. We have given our readers the benefit of much of this discussion in our department of "Leading Articles of the Month." In this country, perhaps the most important contribution on the general theme is that made by an Englishman, Sir Charles Dilke, in the pages of the *North American Review* for April. This writer dwells with enthusiasm on the soldierly qualities displayed by the Japanese in the Boxer troubles of 1900. In the same review, "Anglo-American" discloses "Some Revelations of the War," most significant of which is the supposed end of the "traditional" friendship between the United States and Russia. In the *Booklovers* for May, Harold Bolce gives the third installment of "The Two Pacifics,"—"If Japan Should Win." This is a bright account (written from Yokohama) of the Japanese as they appear in their homes, in business life, and in social functions. In the same magazine appears a study of Japanese caricature,—"An Imported National Humor,"—by J. Berg Esenwein. In the *May Century*, Dr. Arthur J. Brown writes on "Unhappy Korea," giving his own recent experiences as a traveler in that land, and Mr. Homer B. Hulbert, editor of the *Korea Review*, of Seoul, contributes a well-informed statement of Korea's position in the present conflict.

American Politics.—The approaching Presidential campaign has hardly begun, as yet, to modify the contents of our popular periodicals, although a few articles appear in the May numbers which may have been suggested by the thought that the American public will soon begin to take a lively interest in national politics. In the *World's Work* there is an interesting paper by Frank Basil Tracy on "The Stability of Our Political Parties," showing that the percentage of the popular vote polled by the respective parties in a series of elections varies but little, and that conservatism is the one certain political characteristic of our people. A writer

in the same periodical on "Just How a Presidential Campaign Affects Business" gives it as his opinion that the West probably underestimates the effect of the election upon business, while the East probably overestimates it. Sketches of political personalities figure in several of the May magazines. Day Allen Willey writes in *Munsey's* on "The Personality of Theodore Roosevelt," while in *Success* there appears a character sketch of Judge Alton B. Parker, by Robert Adamson. Senator Dick, of Ohio, of whom the country knows comparatively little, is the subject of a sketch in *Munsey's*, by Francis B. Gessner. One of the most interesting bits of political portraiture that have seen the light in recent months is the sketch of Senator Quay, by Joseph M. Rogers, in the *Booklovers*. By way of reminiscence, the same writer's account of "How Hayes Became President," in *McClure's Magazine*, has unique interest, particularly to politicians. "Silent Forces of Congress" is the title of an article in *Leslie's* by W. H. Hunter, who presents a whole gallery of "statesmen who talk little and do much." In the *World's Work*, Franklin Matthews describes "The Day's Work of the Mayor of New York."

The Negro from Different Points of View.—In the May number of *McClure's*, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page brings to a close his discussion of "The Negro: The Southerner's Problem." In these articles, Mr. Page has presented very frankly the Southerner's view-point, maintaining that the dark picture that he draws of the present social degradation of the Southern negro is not only fully warranted by facts, but is accepted as true by all the Northerners who have lived for any length of time in the South. Mr. Page quotes with approval the statements made by Mr. William Hannibal Thomas in his book "The American Negro." Quite a different view of the negro is that presented by Col. Thomas W. Higginson in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Colonel Higginson has based his treatment of the subject on his own personal recollections of the negro as he found him in the South during the Civil War. He takes occasion, in this connection, to combat what he terms the common delusion that the only people who ever understood the negroes were those who had known them in slavery. Colonel Higginson predicts that the enfranchisement of the negroes will never be undone, and that those States that are most unjust to them now will in time learn to prize their presence and regret their absence.

The Immigration Problem.—"Is the New Immigration Dangerous to the Country?" is the question raised in an article by Mr. O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Commerce and Labor, in the April number of the *North American Review*. His conclusions are that the present immigration is not beyond the power of assimilation; that the so-called "objectionable class" is not the class which is filling the jails and almshouses; that the education of the

children of these immigrants is likely to compare favorably with that of our own population; that the immigrants are not, as a class, a dangerous element in politics, and that they are an important factor in the development and wealth-producing power of the country. Dr. Roland P. Falkner, writing in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*, presents statistics which tend to confirm Mr. Austin's conclusions. In *Leslie's* for May, Mr. Broughton Brandenburg describes the voyage of a shipload of Italian immigrants from their native shores to New York. The significant thing in Mr. Brandenburg's account is the fact that he himself made the voyage in the steerage with the Italian immigrants. His description of the steerage accommodations makes it clear that this class of passengers is cruelly overcrowded.

Industrial Conflicts.—Ray Stannard Baker relates, in *McClure's*, the whole history of the "Reign of Lawlessness" in Colorado. He distributes the blame with even-handed impartiality between the miners' unions, the mine-owners, the judges and other civil officers, and the military. Regarding the strike of the coal-miners, Mr. Baker finds that out of the five principal demands of the union on the employers, two are to enforce laws already on the statute books, while the third, the eight-hour demand, was already a constitutional law, and would have been on the statute books had the Legislature carried out the will of the people. Writing in the *North American Review* for April, on the general theme of "Industrial Liberty, Not Industrial Anarchy," Prof. Henry Loomis Nelson protests against the "communistic" results from granting the demands of the present-day organized labor, and declares that in contending against this leveling communism the employer is rendering a service both to the community and to the wage-earner himself. In the *World's Work* for May, Mr. William E. Walling describes the campaign now being carried out by employers' associations all over the country with a view to the non-unionizing of all industry. He shows that the employers who are joining this movement will stop at nothing short of the "open shop," and that the associations are resolved to conquer the unions alone and unaided.

American Diplomacy.—Apropos of everything relating to the Louisiana Purchase, there is a full account in the May *Atlantic* of the diplomatic contest for the Mississippi Valley, by Prof. Frederick J. Turner, of the University of Wisconsin, who contributed an account of the Louisiana Purchase to the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for May, 1903. In the *Atlantic* article, Professor Turner makes use of various historical sources that have been neglected by most previous historians. In *Harper's* for May, Prof. John Bassett Moore, of Columbia University, writes on "Our System of Neutrality." Professor Moore includes in his sketch an account of the perilous complications which surrounded Washington's administration and nearly led to war with France. In *Scribner's*, Captain Mahan continues his history of the War of 1812.

Our Colonial Responsibilities.—Prof. Edwin Maxey outlines in *Guntton's Magazine* for April the progress that has been made in Porto Rico under American rule; this subject is also treated in a very interesting way by Mr. John Ball Osborne in the *World's Work* for May. "Our Mohammedan Subjects" is the

title of an interesting article by E. A. Dodge in the current number of the *Political Science Quarterly*. Such problems of colonial administration as naturally group themselves about the curious personality of the Sultan of Sulu are suggested rather than discussed in an article contributed to *Everybody's Magazine* for May by Frank J. Hogan. Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan gives, in the April number of *Guntton's*, the results of a study of French colonial experiments in both hemispheres.

Santo Domingo's Distracted State.—Two of the May magazines have articles on Santo Domingo. The chaotic conditions prevailing in the island are described for *Leslie's* by William Bayard Hale. In the *World's Work*, "Our Problem in Santo Domingo" is outlined by William Thorp, who describes the frequent and persistent attacks on American interests in the island, sets forth the strategic importance of the country, and even suggests the possibilities of intervention by the United States.

Out-of-Door Topics.—Themes suggestive of the opening season have a prominent place in most of the current periodicals. We note, especially, the following titles in the May numbers: "Æsthetics of the Sky," by Richard Le Gallienne, in *Harper's*; "The Yellowstone National Park," by Arnold Hogue, in *Scribner's*; "The Most Athletic Nation in the World" (Switzerland), by H. H. Boyesen (2d), in the *Cosmopolitan*; "The French Renaissance in Athletics," by Lamar Middleton, in *Outing*; "The American Garden," by George W. Cable, in *Scribner's*; "A Flower Garden for Every Child" (an account of the work of the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland), by J. M. Bowles, in the *World's Work*; "Unfamiliar Sports," by H. S. Archer, in the *Cosmopolitan*; "A Pariah of the Sky-line" (the coyote), by Arthur Chapman, in *Outing*; and "The World's Roughest Riding" (the cowboy carnival at Cheyenne), by M. E. Stickney. The *Outlook* (magazine number for April) had a capital illustrated article on "The Lumber-Jack and His Job," by William D. Hubbert, and a description (with photographs) of "Some American Trees," by J. Horace McFarland.

Developments in Photography.—"The Story of the Camera," by W. B. Ashley, in *Outing* for May, will interest every amateur photographer who reads it. The wonderful history of the daguerreotype is traced in the May *Century* by Abraham Bogardus, and the same story is told, in more of technical detail, in the current number of the *Photo-Miniature*. The *Century* also reproduces some examples of photographic records from the exhibit to be made at St. Louis of the work of Sir Benjamin Stone.

Automobiling.—There is a suggestive article in *Outing* for May, undertaking to explain "Why Women Are, or Are Not, Good Chasseuses." The writer, for prudential reasons, doubtless, omits to sign his name to his production. Under the title "From Coast to Coast in an Automobile," M. C. Krarup tells, in the *World's Work* for May, the story of the fastest motor-car trip ever made across the continent. The article is illustrated from photographs taken by the author during his adventurous journey. In the article which he contributes to *Success* for May on "The Limitless Power of a New World-Industry," Frank Fayant shows how the automobile is improving hygienic conditions.

Following the Sea.—A half-dozen articles in the current magazines are calculated to interest especially those who feel attracted to the seafaring life in any of its phases. Norman Duncan, in *Harper's*, tells the varied adventures of "The Fleet on 'The Labrador,'" while P. T. McGrath describes for the *Cosmopolitan's* readers the unfamiliar experience of "Whale-Hunting by Steam," and in *Leslie's*, Frank T. Bullen relates, in his inimitable fashion, "The Story of a Whale." "The Making of a British Tar" is the subject of an article by Broughton Brandenburg in the *Cosmopolitan*. Winthrop Packard contributes to the *Booklovers Magazine* a survey of the important duties intrusted to the stewards of an ocean liner, above and below decks; the woes of the duty-paying and duty-evading passengers on these liners are unfolded in an amusing sketch by O. K. Davis, in the *Century*; and Albert Bigelow Paine, writing in *Scribner's*, describes the daily life of the tugboat crews in New York Harbor.

Wasted Machinery on the Panama Canal.—The effect of the moist atmosphere on iron and steel along the line of the Panama Canal has wrought havoc with the costly machinery imported by the original French company. Examples of this destruction and waste are cited by George Ethelbert Walsh in *Cassier's* for May. He estimates the value of the machinery thus sacrificed at \$50,000,000. Proper care in storage and protection might have saved all this. There is a lesson here for the American engineers and contractors.

Discoveries in Radiation.—A clear and authentic statement and interpretation of all the important dis-

coveries of the past few years in the field of radio-activity, about which so much is written nowadays, is contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly* for April by Prof. R. A. Millikan, of the University of Chicago. An interview with the Curies, the discoverers of radium, by Mrs. Emily Crawford, appears in the April number of *The World To-Day* (Chicago).

L'Art Nouveau.—In the April installment of the *Magazine of Art's* symposium on "L'Art Nouveau: What it is and what is thought of it," several eminent artists and art critics participate,—including H. W. B. Davis, G. D. Leslie, George Frampton, G. H. Boughton, and H. S. Tuke. Mr. Davis denies the claim of "the new art" to its name. Mr. Leslie applies to it the epigram of Coleridge *in re* phrenology: "There is much in it that is new and much in it that is true, but that which is true is not new, and that which is new is not true." Mr. Boughton thinks that the new cult tends backward toward the "Primitives" of the cave-dwellers' era. Most of these English artists seem to turn a cold shoulder toward the French innovation.

Russian and Japanese Art.—In the May number of the *International Studio*, the editor, Mr. Charles Holme, writes on "Japanese Flower-Painting," illustrating his article with numerous reproductions of the work of native artists. The same magazine contains an account of "Modern Russian Art," accompanied by illustrations from the leading painters of Moscow. It is announced that future numbers of the *Studio* will attempt to do justice to other great Russian painters and sculptors.

THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREIGN REVIEWS.

Regulation of the Milk-Supply in Germany.—One of the most important social and economic questions before Germany to-day, says Franz von Soxhlet, is the hygiene of the milk-supply. This writer has an exhaustive consideration of the subject in the new German review, *Süddeutsche Monatshefte* (Munich and Leipsic), in which he considers the subject of infant mortality and its significance to national welfare. He points out that of the two million children who are born in the German Empire every year, over four thousand die before they are a year old. After Russia, Germany has the largest death-rate of children among civilized nations. In the years 1894-98, an average of 22 per cent. of the nursing children in German cities died from cholera infantum,—most of which was brought on, the writer insists, through the imperfect and unhealthful milk-supply. He urges mothers to nurse their own children, and strongly advocates a more rigid inspection of the public milk-supply. German mothers, also, he declares, should be instructed in sanitary matters, in the question of food values, and also should know the effects of temperature.

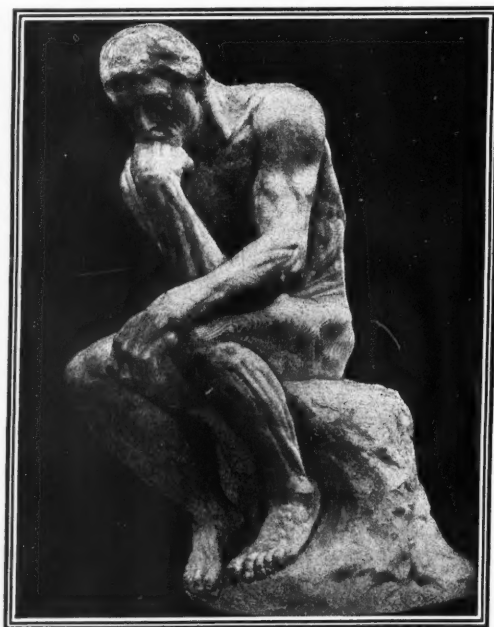
The Mineral Resources of Korea.—The French scientific journal, *Mercure*, declares that Korea possesses some of the richest mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal, and many petroleum deposits. The production of gold had doubled from 1898 to 1902, in the former year somewhat over a million dollars' worth having been mined, while two years ago the product

was worth almost three millions. By far the greater part of this gold is sent to Japan. The iron and coal deposits, while very rich, have not been exploited. Copper, however, is produced in several sections, the value of the amount mined in 1903 being fifty thousand dollars. The crown retains the right to all products of the mines of Korea, and to exploit them, special authorization is necessary.

Blind and Deaf-Mute Schools in Japan.—A summary of the report of M. Félix Régamey, of the Paris board of education, who has recently returned from an investigation of the Japanese school system, is published in the *Revue Internationale Pédagogie Comparative* (Nantes). M. Régamey says that the first thing that struck him, upon entering the section for the blind in the school in Tokio, was the air of contentment on their faces,—a certain quiet, grave enjoyment, which contrasted strongly with the animation and vivacity, perhaps a little restless, of the deaf-mutes. The director, Mr. Kano Tomonobu, exhibited some of the drawing work of his deaf-mute pupils, among which were excellent water-colors of flowers, birds, a cherry tree in bloom, and a patriotic allegory,—all these by children of less than fifteen years.

The Greatest Living French Sculptor.—The fame of Auguste Rodin has begun to spread in Germany, and is taking as much a considerable hold on Teutonic sculpture circles as the German music of Wagner captivated

the French. The *Illustrirte Zeitung* (Berlin) publishes an illustrated character sketch of Rodin, in which it characterizes him as one of the greatest of all sculptors. Rodin, it says, has brought about a revolution in the very elements of the development of sculpture. "His is a naturalism, but a remarkably artistic one. He gives us allegory with the simplest materials. In plastic form, he tells us all he feels and all he thinks; and he is not only an observer of form in its lighter manifestations. His works are character studies and pictures as well as statues. His Victor Hugo monument is an expression of poetry and literature. His Balzac monument is a character study as well as a statue." Perhaps his most powerful, original conception, the writer of this sketch declares, is the one known as "The Thinker," a cut of which is reproduced below.



"THE THINKER," BY AUGUSTE RODIN.

The Woman Question in Italy.—The woman question progresses but slowly in Italy. A step forward, however, has been recently taken by the foundation, in Florence, of a society to encourage the social action of women. It will be in the first instance mainly educative, and the inaugural address delivered by Senator Tancredi Canonico, explaining its scope, is reproduced in the *Rassegna Nazionale* (Rome).

White Versus Yellow.—Prof. Charles Richet writes a letter to *La Revue* (Paris) in which he states his difficulty in understanding how any one can hesitate which side to take in this question of White against Yellow. Europeans are all practically one race; a Yellow man is, and always must be, a Yellow man. He proclaims the innate superiority of White over Yellow,—a superiority demonstrated alike by science and history, and by the unanimous consent, avowed or understood, of all white men, and even of the Yellow races and negroes.

Fate of Dutch East Indies.—*De Gids* (Amsterdam) has a contribution by Dr. Byvauck on Javanese ethnology. He tells us of past investigators, who have been British, and three in number; there is a good deal of splendid isolation about the natives of Java, and Raffles (one of the aforesaid investigators) speaks of their "gloomy indolence;" but the Dutch are learning more about their colonists, and hope to do something more for them when they understand them, and to get more out of them,—not in the bad sense of the term. The recent Atjeh expedition taught them something, and ethnological museums which have been established will also prove useful in this respect. *Onze Eeuw* contains a most interesting and striking article on the idea, recently mooted by the Socialist party, of voluntarily ceding some, at least, of the Dutch colonial possessions to another power,—Java, for instance. The writer of this contribution thinks that the idea ought not to be either accepted or dismissed without earnest consideration. The disadvantage would lie in the fact that it would be a bar to Dutch extension at a time when most powers are seeking to extend, and it would possibly mean a loss of prestige; on the other hand, there is required, for the proper development of the colonies and the welfare of the native population, a sum of money so vast that the narrow resources of the mother country are unequal to the demand.

French Decadence.—Prof. E. J. Dubedout, of the French department of the University of Chicago, considers it worth while to reply to the various magazine and newspaper references to the decadence of the French people. In *L'Écho des Deux Mondes* (Chicago), he reviews the entire charge, and presents historical evidence of France's vigor. To the first count, that the French do not know other peoples, he replies: "Will you cite for me an Anglo-Saxon work on France which can be compared to the 'English Letters' of Voltaire, 'The History of English Literature' of Taine, 'The Democracy in America' of Tocqueville, or 'The Russian Novel' of Devogüé?" On the count of frivolity, he cites the names of Descartes, of Pascal, of Bossuet, of La Biche, and of Meilhac. In biology, he finds the French preëminent. "Who founded chemistry? Lavoisier. Who founded philosophical zoology? Lamarck. Embryology? Saint-Hilaire. Histology? Bichat. Microbiology? Pasteur. Romance Philology? Gaston Paris. Who discovered radium? Curie. And permit the wicked suggestion: The scientists who have been benefactors to humanity have been Frenchmen."

France in South Morocco.—A couple of paragraphs in the daily newspapers poking fun at France's attack on Figuig the Oasis, south of Morocco, is about all the civilized world knows of the vast region in Africa, almost as large as France, which the republic is gradually exploiting. Rémy Saint-Maurice has an article in the *Revue Bleue* in which he considers Figuig historically and geographically. There is already quite a large commerce in the section, he declares, and one of the small villages, Beni-Ounif, in less than a year has increased from forty houses to over two hundred. Palm oil, roses for perfume, and ivory are the principal productions which are taken by caravans to the Mediterranean through Algeria. The French governmental programme with regard to South Morocco, M. Maurice declares, does not contemplate any military enterprise,

but "to advance our moral influence rather than our army, and to bring about an industrial and commercial infiltration." There is no intention of annexing the region. The French doctors have been especially influential in bringing about the republic's supremacy in this region. The Figuigians possess certain surgical knowledge, but of sanitation in general they, of course, have little idea. Doctors soon gain the reputation of miracle-workers. As ophthalmia is one of the most prevalent diseases, they can, in a literal sense, open the eyes of the natives to the benefits of French civilization.

The Wanderings of Ulysses.—A French writer (Victor Bérard) has made a very thorough study of the Mediterranean world supposed to have been visited by Ulysses. His book, "The Phœnicians and the Odyssey," is reviewed in the *Revue Universelle* (Paris). From the description of Homer, he traces the itinerary of the famous Greek, as indicated on the accompanying map. Of Homer's sources of information, he says: "The Phœnician navigators, who very early had sailed over the Mediterranean, brought back the stories of their voyages, and wrote them down on parchments, some of which have been preserved in their temples. Homer probably knew of these voyages and descriptions, and had access to these parchments, from which he reconstructed the voyage of the celebrated Ulysses." M. Bérard's service to literature and history, the reviewer maintains, is due to the "exceedingly accurate and solid documentary evidence which Victor Bérard has discovered in a work for a long time considered as a pure fantasy."

Spanish Heroes of the Philippines.—Amid the salutes of the American warships and the full military honors of the Spanish ship *Island of Panay*, the remains of the defenders of Cavite against the Americans under Dewey were disinterred about a month ago and put aboard a Spanish vessel, to be transported and reinterred in Madrid. *Nuevo Mundo* (Madrid) describes the transfer of the remains, and comments enthusias-

tically upon the sympathy and respect, not only of the Spanish residents in the Philippines, but also of the "Yankees" and the natives.

An Anecdote of Pius X.—An anonymous article on the last days of Pope Leo XIII. and the Conclave of 1903 is contributed to the *Revue Des deux Mondes* by an eyewitness. This writer recounts an interesting story which seems to be new. One of the French cardinals found himself next to a colleague who was a stranger, and to whom he said, in French, "Your eminence is doubtless an Italian archbishop,—in what diocese?" The stranger answered, in Italian, "I do not speak French." The conversation was then carried on in Latin. "In what diocese are you archbishop?" asked the French cardinal. "I am the Patriarch of Venice," was the answer, and the stranger went on to give thanks to God that he



MAP OF THE WANDERINGS OF ULYSSES.

was not "papabile," because he could not speak French. As all the world knows, however, it was this humble Patriarch of Venice who was elected. It has since been proved that his modesty was too great. He speaks French well. The writer attributes the election of Cardinal Sarto directly to the effect produced by the Austrian veto on Cardinal Rampolla, which was announced by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Cracow.

SCIENCE IN FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

Is This to Be a Century of Radio-Activity?—In a résumé and discussion of the subject of radio-active substances,—uranium, pitchblende, radium, helium, polonium, actinium, and thorium,—in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne), A. Bernoud says: "Actually, thousands of investigators are attacking the subject of radio-active substances, and there is not a milligram of these precious elements which is not submitted to the torture and summoned to deliver up its secret. The power and the skill of the investigator; the genius of the physicists and the chemists, who do the investigating; the progress which this question has made toward solu-

tion during the past few years,—all indicate to us a future full of significance and useful surprises; and, just as the nineteenth century has been called the age of electricity, the twentieth will, without doubt, be baptized as the age of radium."

Trees and National Decay.—A graphic picture of the part played by deforestation in the national decadence of Spain is the main feature of Dr. Félix Regnault's study of deforestation in a recent number of *La Revue*. The cutting down of the forests on the mountains of central Spain, he points out, has made the climate ex-

cessively dry, and therefore sterile, this fact being the prime cause of the intellectual and industrial stagnation of the peasants, who are "worked to death to support life." Dr. Regnault severely condemns the practice, which he finds prevalent in this country, of "burning out" forests.

Measuring the Perfume of Flowers.—In the proceedings of the French Biological Society (reported in the *Revue Scientifique*), there is an account of a new method for measuring the amount of perfume emitted by flowers. This method, devised by Drs. Billard and Dieulafoy, is based on the viscosity and tension of liquids. The essence of different flowers is liquefied and passed through a fine membrane. The number of drops penetrating in a given time, with a certain other factor of quantity, indicates the amount of perfume in the flowers. For example, in a fixed quantity of solvent liquid (water and alcohol), from three drops of essence of mint were transfused one hundred and twelve drops of perfume in fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds; and from two drops of lavender, one hundred and twenty-six drops in fourteen minutes and fifty-three seconds.

About Celluloid.—A little account of the history of the invention and development of celluloid is given by Drs. Thabius and Hulbault in the *Revue Scientifique*. Celluloid (a mixture of gun-cotton and camphor, solidified by the action of alcohol) was discovered, probably in 1855, by a Welshman named Parkes, who declared he had invented a substitute for gutta-percha, which he called Parkesine. Ten years later, one Spiers, of Birmingham, established, in London, the British Xyloid Company, to manufacture xyloid, which was really the modern celluloid. The modern product with the modern name, however, in its latest development, is the work of two Americans, the brothers Hyatt, of Newark, N. J. The writers go on to explain the process of manufacture and the various uses of the product, paying particular attention to its explosiveness and how this may be guarded against. The Russo-Japanese War, they declare, has so raised the price of camphor, which comes principally from the Japanese colonial possession, Formosa, that some substitute for camphor will have to be discovered. They enumerate the objects usually made from celluloid, which make quite a list, including surgical apparatus, dental "fixings," jewels, pencils, pins, piano-keys, rulers, billiard balls, writing-tablets, umbrella-handles, knife-handles, and many other small articles which come under the general head of *articles de Paris*.

Does the Earth Go Round?—The fact that a great many usually thoughtful and well-informed French journals have been casting serious doubt on this question has aroused the amazed wrath of the astronomer M. Camille Flammarion. Speaking of these various newspaper articles discussing the fixity of the earth, in *La Revue*, he says:

"To conclude from these dissertations, these *jeux d'esprit*, that modern astronomers doubt the movement of the earth, is to ignore the very fundamental framework of their geometrical discussions. A Jesuit, in the eighteenth century, Father Boscovich, greatly embarrassed as to how to finish off his astronomical calculations on the hypothesis—still taught by his superiors—of the earth's stability, calmly adds as his

justification: 'The earth's movement is not demonstrated; nevertheless, I will act as if it did turn round.' Great heavens! what else could he do? And was it not the pious Pascal who, without so much as daring to take any side, declared simply that if it were proved that the earth turned round the whole of mankind together could not oppose this movement,—could not avoid turning round with it? Since that time, we know with certainty that the earth turns round. . . . To doubt the movement of the rotation of the earth is to go back, not merely two or three centuries, but more than two thousand years, for the Pythagoreans taught this movement. And Aristotle and 'his learned cabal' opposed the opinion down to Copernicus."

The Prevention of Yellow Fever.—The general interest in the solution of the yellow-fever problem has led to many articles of a more or less popular character. Few of them are written so clearly and to the point as the one by Dr. Edmond Sergent in the March number of *Science au XXe Siècle*. Yellow fever is endemic only in the new world and on one part of the African coast, to which it was probably carried by returning negroes; but it has been carried to a large number of localities surrounding the Atlantic Ocean. He describes the investigations made by American physicians in Cuba, the results of which are known to most people. They proved conclusively that the disease is carried by a species of mosquito, and that the means of disinfection which had formerly been used were entirely useless. As far back as 1848, Dr. John Nott had suggested a connection between mosquitoes and the spread of the disease; but the suggestion received little attention. In 1901, Dr. Finlay stated that a particular mosquito was the means of communication. The American commission took up the work in 1900. The results, so far as the treatment of patients is concerned, he summarizes as follows: 1. *Stegomyia fasciata* (the mosquito in question) is the only means of transmission of the disease under natural conditions. 2. The soiled clothing of the sick, and the sick themselves, are not dangerous. 3. The virus of the fever exists in the blood only the first three days of the disease. 4. The bite of a mosquito is dangerous for twelve days. 5. The longest incubation period of the disease is thirteen days.

Sanitary Condition of the French Navy.—Dr. Lowenthal, in two successive numbers of the *Revue Scientifique*, treats of the sanitary condition of the French navy. He compares the French and English navies in 1900. The treatment of the subject is statistical, and makes a somewhat detailed comparison in an interesting and instructive way. In summing up, he shows that the deaths in the French navy are vastly in excess of those in the English. The number of those retired and invalided in the French navy is 300 per cent. greater than in the English, while the losses from tuberculosis are 350 per cent. greater. In discussing the causes of the difference, he makes the following points: First.—Too little discrimination is used in France in enlisting recruits. Large numbers are taken who are susceptible to disease. Second.—The men are kept in unhealthy locations, where they come in contact with the sick, and are especially subjected to infection from tuberculosis. Third.—The sanitary condition of the ships is bad. Fourth.—There is great carelessness in regard to the supply of food and potable water.

THE NEW BOOKS.

NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

DISCUSSIONS OF NATIONAL PROBLEMS.

The nation at large is still very far from comprehending the distinctive problems that the South has to face, but Southern writers and speakers are more and more getting a national hearing, while the "Conference for Education in the South" is every year bringing representative national leaders into closer touch with the Southern educational movement and its personnel. Such a book as "The Present South," by the Rev. Edgar Gardner Murphy (Macmillan), can do much



EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY.

by way of stimulating intelligent interest in questions that concern the North hardly less vitally than they do the South. In his little book, Mr. Murphy discusses several important issues of the day besides the ever-present negro problem. He speaks from accurate knowledge of educational conditions, and especially of child labor. He offers no panaceas for the correction of the evils that he depicts. The service of his book consists mainly in showing—first, the difficulties surrounding these problems; second, the attitude of representative Southern opinion in reference to the problems; and, third, what the South is doing along the lines of amelioration. Calm and moderate statements of conditions and opinions are far more valuable at this juncture than volumes of controversial matter. To the great mass of Northern readers, much of what Mr. Murphy has to say regarding the common schools of the South will be quite new; even to some of his Southern readers, the facts may be brought home for the first time.

It is emphatically true of the book as a whole that it makes a distinct contribution of light without heat, and that, we take it, is the most helpful offering that any Southern man can make to his countrymen at the present time.

The publication in *McClure's Magazine* of a series of articles by Lincoln Steffens dealing with municipal rotteness in certain American cities was a stroke of good journal-



LINCOLN STEFFENS.

ism, to say the least. The articles were frank, fearless, and, in the opinion of the persons best qualified to judge, moderate and restrained in their statements of fact. If it was good journalism to print the articles in the magazine, it is equally good journalism to collect them in book form. The cities dealt with in "The Shame of the Cities" (McClure, Phillips & Co.),—New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Minneapolis,—are by no means the only examples of municipal corruption to be found in the United States; nor is corruption in those or in other cities unrelieved by honorable achievement. Every one of the cities named has much to its credit, as we all know. American cities are making progress, in spite of all the corruption. But Mr. Steffens could make his appeal to the civic conscience effective only by turning the light on the whole revolting picture of the grafters' carnival as it has gone on for years in cities where the honest, well-meaning citizen has been too busy with his own affairs to look closely after the public interests. It was not his business to picture the other side of the shield. The average citizen must be told how he is plundered. The grafters' methods must be exposed. It is not merely good journalism to do this,—it is a patriotic service; and that is the kind of service that Mr. Steffens has rendered through his articles, and now through his book.

GREATER AMERICA AND ITS DESTINY.

Two works on the national destiny of the American people have been written by Archibald R. Colquhoun, an English student of American civilization. A new edition of Mr. Colquhoun's "Mastery of the Pacific" (Macmillan) has appeared. This volume was one of the pioneers in the literature on the great ocean which, during the present generation, has become the center of the entanglement of modern international politics, and is rapidly making its name—Pacific—a misnomer. The author has had a long and formative experience in connection with the British foreign office. He has also been special correspondent of the *London Times* in the far East, and has written a number of works now almost standard,— "China in Transformation," "The 'Overland' to China," and others. He divides his work into five sections, considering the influence and future, in the Pacific, of—(1) the United States, (2) Great Britain, (3) Holland, (4) Japan, (5) other powers.

He believes that the United States is bound to become



ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN.

the dominant factor in the mastery of the Pacific. "She has all the advantages, qualifications, and some of the ambitions necessary for the rôle, and her unrivaled resources and fast-increasing population provide the material for future greatness. She is, however, embarking on an entirely new phase in her career, and is taking risks and responsibilities which she has hitherto been spared, and which, if they are to be carried to a successful conclusion, demand certain sacrifices and a remodeling of many of her most hidebound conventions. A great deal of the machinery necessary for dealing with the complicated web of foreign affairs into which the United States has been drawn has yet to be created and organized, and large demands will be made on the patriotism and public spirit of the people."

In his later book, "Greater America" (Harpers), Mr. Colquhoun attempts to present to American and British readers the American evolution as a whole, "to treat her history from the standpoint of its wide national significance." America, he believes, is at a critical period in her history. The advance of Russia overland, of America oversea, and the regeneration of Japan,—these are the three great factors in the transformation of the Pacific, and it is a great part that the United States is destined to play in this transformation. Panama, the Caribbean, South America, and Canada all come in for consideration. One of the most interesting chapters is the one entitled "The American People." We are not strictly honest with ourselves, he believes. If, he asserts, "the American would acknowledge freely and honestly the break-down of the democratic system, would accept his position as the dominant factor in a great republican empire, would cease to endeavor to square his theory with his practice, he might still advance along the paths of progress, might achieve the freest and most liberal form of government, but would still not be debarred from dealing justly with alien and subject races" [the negro, the Filipino, and others].

Excellent as he concedes the American system of education to be, he insists that it is open to the criticism that it is toward materialism, "a sacrifice of the more subtle forms of character-development, which is the true aim of education, for a mere training in certain 'ologies' and 'isms.'"

BOOKS OF HISTORY.

A clearer, more graphic, idea of the great American Southwest is obtained from Frederick Austin Ogg's "Opening of the Mississippi" (Macmillan) than from any history of the Louisiana Purchase we have yet seen. Primarily intended to be a history of the discovery, exploration, and contested rights of navigation of the great river prior to 1812, the book has really been broadened into a story of the entire Mississippi Valley. It has been the fortune of but few rivers or other physical features of the globe to appear so continuously in the annals of dis-



FREDERICK AUSTIN OGG.

covery and diplomacy as has the Mississippi, which has the other great distinction of yielding food for a vast, dense population under conditions that stimulate to energy, thrift, and culture on the part of its inhabitants. The history of the Spanish, French, and English attempts to gain and hold our great West, and the final sale of Louisiana to the United States, with skillful piloting through the mazes of the old-world diplomacy relating to this mighty stream, and just enough explanatory foot-notes to round out the text, make this a scholarly and interesting volume.

"The West was sown by a race of giants and reaped by a race far different, and in a day dissimilar." The Iliad of the West has come to be a favorite theme with



EMERSON HOUGH.

authors, from President Roosevelt—should we say down? Emerson Hough, author of "The Mississippi Bubble," has attempted to set down the story of this mighty pilgrimage in his new book, "The Way to the West" (Bobbs-Merrill). It is a history of the American man that he aims to write,—of the man of the American West,— "for the history of America is but the history of the West." He is not concerned with chronology, nor with

stories of martial or political triumphs. He considers the American man at four epochs,—when, on his west-bound pilgrimage, he crossed the Alleghanies; when he crossed the Mississippi, when he crossed the Rocky Mountains, and, finally, when he is crossing the Pacific Ocean. The volume is illustrated by Frederic Remington.

Ex-Comptroller Hepburn's history of the "Contest for Sound Money" (Macmillan) can hardly be expected to attract as much attention at the present time as was granted a few years ago to far less meritorious works on the same general subject. The great captains, with their guns and drums, have ceased, it is true, to disturb our judgment on this once momentous issue, but the silence that has followed their clamor betokens apathy not less than calmness. We are too prone to forget what Mr. Hepburn, in this book, wisely insists upon,—that most important currency questions are yet to be solved. The only adequate basis of equipment for the teacher, the journalist, or the statesman who would deal with those problems must lie in a thorough knowledge of our national coinage and currency systems. The



A. B. HEPBURN.

mass of data required in a study of this kind has never before, we believe, been so effectively presented in a single volume of popular character as in Mr. Hepburn's book.

A very scholarly and valuable bibliography of American history during 1902 has been compiled by Ernest Cushing Richardson and Anson Ely Morse. It is issued under the auspices of the Princeton University Library, under the title "Writings on American History—1902: An attempt at an exhaustive bibliography of books and articles on United States history published during the year 1902, and some memoranda of other portions of America." The compilers have now in preparation the issue for 1903. The entries are made in alphabetical order of subjects and of authors, and the work is equipped with an excellent index.

The "Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada," edited by Prof. George M. Wrong and Librarian Langton, of the University of Toronto (Toronto: Librarian of the University), is an annual publication which might very wisely be imitated in the United States. All the important books that appeared during 1903 treating of Canada's relations to the British Empire, of Canadian general history, military history, and biography, and of provincial and local history, as well as works in the departments of geography, statistics, economics, archæology, ethnology, folk-lore, law, and education, are reviewed in this single volume. The list includes, of course, many books written and published in the United States and England. It is interesting to get this Canadian appraisal of works dealing with Canadian topics.

A memorial of Kishineff, consisting of reports, documents, and comments on the Jewish massacre of last year, has been prepared by Dr. Isidore Singer, managing editor of the "Jewish Encyclopædia," under the title "Russia at the Bar of the American People" (Funk & Wagnalls).

The proceedings at the trials of the Kishineff rioters are included, with much other useful material which ought to go on record,—all except the "impossible" poem by Israel Davidson, which is given the front position.

Cyrus Adler has edited a mass of documents, reports, addresses, newspaper editorials, sermons, and other literature on the subject of Kishineff, and the Jewish Publication Society has brought it out in book form under the title "The Voice of America on Kishineff."

All who would estimate at its true value the new constructive movement in Ireland,—manifested in the organization of industries old and new, in the coöperative credit schemes, and in the creation of the new government department for the express purpose of fostering agriculture and other economic interests,—should read and digest Sir Horace Plunkett's "Ireland in the New Century" (Dutton). Sir Horace himself has been at the very center of these various activities; indeed, no one is better fitted, by virtue of intimate knowledge, to

write of the new Ireland. Our readers will recall an interesting interview with Sir Horace published in the REVIEW OF REVIEWS for April, 1903, under the title "Hope for the Irish Farmer." In the present volume, the different projects outlined in that interview are described in detail. The industrial and educational problems of the country are clearly set forth. The writer declares that he believes in the new movements in Ireland, principally because they seem to exert a stimulating influence upon the moral fiber of the Irish people. One hesitates, however, to accept his indictment of that people for "a lack of moral courage, initiative, independence, and self-reliance."



SIR HORACE PLUNKETT.

BIOGRAPHY.

Last month we noticed at some length "The Man Roosevelt," by Mr. Francis E. Leupp. We had not then seen the completed volume by Mr. Jacob A. Riis,—"Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen" (the Outlook Company). Mr. Riis, like Mr. Leupp, is a personal friend of the President; like him, too, he avoids the method of the conventional biographer in his character-sketching. His book is, even more than Mr. Leupp's, a personal sketch. Those who look to it for an adequate appreciation of Mr. Roosevelt's public career are likely to be disappointed. The writer, on the other hand, has known a great deal about certain episodes in his hero's life,—notably the term of service as police commissioner in New York City, and also the period of the governorship. The accounts of those episodes here given bear the earmarks of intimate knowledge. Mr. Riis dedicates his book to the young men of America, and if it succeed in imparting to its youthful readers only a little of the author's fine enthusiasm for the knightly and the true in our modern American life it will not have been written in vain.

Cardinal Newman has been so long considered from the standpoint of a churchman that his literary eminence has been lost sight of. "But," says William Barry (in his book "Cardinal Newman")—one of the "Literary Lives" of the Scribners, "he was a man of letters equal to the greatest writers of prose his native country had brought forth. The Catholic reaction of the nineteenth century claims its place in literature, thanks to this incomparable talent. Side by side with the German mysticism of Carlyle, the devout liberalism of Tennyson, the lyric Utopias of Shelley, and the robust optimism of Browning, Newman is an English classic." This volume is illustrated with a dozen portraits of Cardinal Newman, besides other illustrations.

Mr. Rollo Ogden's sketch of William H. Prescott in the "American Men of Letters" series (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) reminds us that no American historian has been so well entitled as Prescott to be numbered with the "men of letters" in the strictest sense. It is in reading the story of his career, made difficult by the partial loss of sight, that we realize the change that has



DR. ISIDORE SINGER.

been wrought since Prescott's time in the spirit of our historical writing. When "Ferdinand and Isabella" and "The Conquest of Mexico" were composed and given to the world, their author was hailed, not as an investigator, but rather as a brilliant narrator. His masterpieces remain famous to this day as works of literature; as contributions to historical knowledge, their importance is only secondary. Prescott died in 1859, at the age of sixty-three, — easily first in the small group of New England historians whose work commanded attention beyond the sea because of the very excellence of its form.



WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

WORKS ON ART AND LITERATURE.

The second volume of "The History of American Art" (Macmillan), edited by John C. Van Dyke, is "The History of American Music," by Louis C. Elson, the author of "Our National Music," "Shakesperian Music," etc. This is really a monumental series, and Mr. Elson's contribution easily maintains the standard set by Lorado Taft in his history of American sculpture, the first volume. The series is handsomely illustrated, and very satisfactory typographically. Mr. Elson's views on the musical development of the United States are too well known to need elaboration here, but it is worth while noting that, in his chapter "Qualities and Defects of American Music," he attributes the solid



LOUIS C. ELSON.

early development of music in this country to New England psalmody. He also praises the attainments of New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Chicago in classical and orchestral music. The musical courses in the universities and colleges of America, he says, "are beyond anything done in similar institutions abroad." In the matter of musical instruments, "we also compare favorably with European countries," he declares, "although we have no libraries of music comparable to those at Oxford, Cambridge, or the British Museum, the Bibliothèque Universelle, or the Conservatoire de Paris." The chief fault, he believes, of our musical system can be found "in the excess of piano-playing (there is too much of display or of money-getting in American musical striving), and we have a demon which broods over American music,—haste!"

An interesting collection of reproductions of modern

art works has been brought out by the London *Studio*. It appears in eight parts, under the title "Representative Art of Our Time" (John Lane), and consists of original etchings and lithographs, also reproductions of oil and water colors, paintings, pastels, etc. The whole is edited by Charles Holme, and each part introduced by some account of the varied processes in the production of the illustrations. The prints have appeared from time to time in the *Studio*. Among the introductions, which will be of interest to art-lovers, are "The Modern Aspect of Wood Engraving;" "The Modern Aspect of Artistic Lithography," by Joseph Pennell; "The Future Development of Oil Painting," "The Value of Line Etching and Dry Point," and "The Pencil and the Pen as Instruments of Art."

A new edition, known as the Library Edition, of Kingsley's prose and poetic works has been issued in fourteen volumes by the J. F. Taylor Company. The edition is well printed, and appropriately illustrated on special paper.

A series of short stories and legends is the latest work from the Polish author, Henryk Sienkiewicz. This collection consists of five stories, entitled "Life and Death: A Hindu Legend," "Is He the Dearest One?" "A Legend of the Sea," "Cranes," and "The Judgment of Peter and Paul on Olympus," and is translated by Jeremiah Curtin, under the general title "Life and Death" (Little, Brown). The book is illustrated with new photographs of the estate, in Russian Poland, which was given to the novelist by the Polish people on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his literary work.

The latest issues of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journey" series are those to the homes of English authors, and to the homes of famous musicians. The authors considered are Morris, Browning, Tennyson, Macaulay, Addison, Burns, Milton, Southey, Coleridge, Disraeli, and Byron; and the musicians, Wagner, Chopin, Mozart, Bach, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Handel, Verdi, Schumann, and Brahms. Each volume is well illustrated, and the typography (that of the Putnams) is excellent.

There is a completeness of structure and a literary finish about Laura E. Richards' book of fables, "The Golden Windows" (Little, Brown), which is refreshing after the rather dreary didacticism of the average moralist.

SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS.

"The Truth About the Trusts," by John Moody (New York: Moody Publishing Company, 35 Nassau Street), gives specific information concerning all the most important American combines. This information is necessarily confined pretty closely to the figures and statements given out by the corporations themselves, but this material is conveniently arranged, and is duplicated in no other single publication, so far as we are aware. Several interesting charts accompany the text. The graphic representation of the interrelations of the Morgan and Rockefeller interests in the railroad groups is especially striking.

An impartial and summary statement of the economies effected by modern trust organization, on the one hand, and of the evils resulting from monopoly, such as unreasonable prices and railroad discrimination, on the other, is contained in Mr. Gilbert H. Montague's "Trusts of To-Day" (McClure, Phillips & Co.). The author's method of treatment is expository, not critical. He tells the plain story of the growth of the trusts, and explains their reason for existence. Further

than that, the facts of the situation, as he sets them forth, must speak for themselves. The same author's little book on "The Rise and Progress of the Standard Oil Company" (Harpers), like the more complete accounts by the late Henry D. Lloyd and Miss Tarbell, is chiefly based on the reports of official investigating commissions. It may be said of Mr. Montague's work that no other writer has succeeded in so condensing or compressing the story of almost four decades of corporate warfare unparalleled in history.

Dr. Peter Roberts, author of "The Anthracite Coal Industry," has recently completed an elaborate study of "Anthracite Coal Communities" (Macmillan). This work includes a survey of the varied social, moral, intellectual, and economic interests of the twenty-six nationalities which make up the mining population of the Pennsylvania coal region. Many topics to which former students of conditions in the anthracite fields have given comparatively slight attention are here discussed at length. The nature of practical "politics" among the miners, the incentives to crime among the young, the hold of the liquor traffic on the men, the influence of schools and churches, and the home life of the families are among the subjects of which Dr. Roberts treats most fully. Notwithstanding the mass of evidence brought out by the coal-strike commission, the country is even yet poorly informed as to actual conditions in the anthracite district. While Dr. Roberts' former work communicated important facts regarding the economic basis of the mining communities, the present volume informs us more definitely in regard to the miners' social life.

In a volume entitled "The Negro Problem" (New York: James Pott & Co.), several representative negroes contribute papers dealing with the progress of the race in its various aspects. Chief among these contributions is Booker T. Washington's plea for industrial education, followed by an able argument to show the value of higher education to the negro race by Professor Du Bois. Other topics treated in this book are "The Disfranchisement of the Negro," by Charles W. Chesnutt; "The Negro and the Law," by Wilford H. Smith; "The Characteristics of the Negro People," by H. T. Kealing; "Representative American Negroes," by Paul Laurence Dunbar; and "The Negro's Place in American Life at the Present Day," by T. Thomas Fortune. The educated negro's views of his own prospects and his own needs at the present time are very eloquently set forth in these pages.

Dr. J. Shield Nicholson's "Elements of Political Economy" (Macmillan) is not a mere abridgment of the author's three-volume treatise on the principles of "the dismal science," although it is based on that well-known work. In the present volume it has been found necessary to omit much of the historical material which formed a characteristic feature of the larger work. Controversial matter is generally excluded. The book is admirably constructed to serve its primary purpose as a text-book.

ON RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The literature of Russia grows apace; but, despite the number of new books, second editions of old and standard ones readily find a sale. Mr. Wirt Gerrare's "Greater Russia" (Macmillan) is now selling in its second edition. This is a study of the great empire of the Muscovite, but particularly of Siberia, "which is very different from the inert, barren, dismal country conven-

tionally described." There has been a great awakening in Russia. The people, debarred generally from active participation in politics, "have directed their energies to the commercial and industrial exploitation of their native land." Territorial expansion has taken Russia a great way toward the attainment of world-supremacy, which she regards as her destiny. Russia aiming at the overlordship of Asia, and even now locked in deadly embrace with the brightest of the Mongolians in contest for this supremacy,—this is the picture which Mr. Gerrare aims to present. He does more than merely record impressions. He adds suggestive comment, and gives many anecdotes to convey an idea of the habits and customs of the many different races of the empire. One really does get a better idea of Siberian life from the anecdotes given in this book than from many pages of dry description. The illustrations are from photographs taken by the author. The chapters "In Disguise Through Manchuria" and "Russia's Manifest Destiny" make exceedingly interesting reading at the present juncture.



LAFCADIO HEARN.

What a wonder-loving people the Japanese are,—if we can believe Lafcadio Hearn's fairy tales! The latest book of this original man with a beautiful literary style is entitled "Kwaidon" (Houghton). It is a collection of "stories and studies of strange things," all told with that exquisite language which is the author's own, and all

pervaded by the dreamy charm of the Orient, and a sort of creepy familiarity with the under-world. Mr. Hearn, it will be remembered, was lecturer on English literature in the Imperial University of Tokio, Japan, for seven years, and thoroughly understands his *milieu*.

EMINENT FOREIGNERS ON AMERICAN LIFE.

It would be useless to deny the fact that Americans are still very much interested in what the rest of the world, particularly famous foreigners, think of us and our civilization, and probably many citizens of these United States will like to know the opinions of Sir Philip Burne-Jones, Bart., on Americans and American institutions. This English artist spent nearly a year in this country before he succumbed to the temptation to write a book; but he finally yielded, and "Dollars and Democracy" (Appletons) is the result,—a genial, kindly, sensible, and occasionally even humorous, summing up of his impressions. It would not be quite fair to tell all that Sir Philip does think of us. Suffice it to say that he does not like our "rush," our "400," the art of our streets, or our "yellow press." But he does consider us hospitable, business-like, and eminently sensible. He has some nice things to say about Harvard, and will evidently never forget the hospitality he received while in Boston.

A year or so ago, a famous Frenchman, Hughes Le Roux, made an extended lecture tour in the United States, setting forth, in a style almost as entertaining as that of the late Max O'Rell, the difference between

the American and the French point of view with regard to the conduct of business and love, pointing out the dangers, as he sees them, in our customs and views. His impressions and observations have been published in a volume under the title "Business and Love" (Dodd, Mead). This study of the relation between the modern man and the modern woman in the family, in marriage, and in society makes suggestive reading.

WORKS OF REFERENCE.

Such articles as those entitled "Philippine Islands," "Russia," "Spanish-American War," and "United States," occurring in the last four volumes of the "New International Encyclopædia" (Dodd, Mead & Co.),—articles that could not possibly have been written ten years ago,—remind us of the great advantage of having the "newest" reference books to consult on all points involving late developments in history and politics, not to speak of science and art. The "New International" is stocked with the freshest data on all subjects. In its seventeen clearly printed volumes are to be found articles on every conceivable topic that the busy man or woman is likely to seek light on, and all this information, valuable as much of it is, has been condensed and compressed to a remarkable degree. In this work, only the kernel of the wheat is preserved. The editors are to be congratulated on the successful completion of their task.

Each succeeding volume of the "Jewish Encyclopædia" (Funk & Wagnalls Company) affords new proofs of the distinctive service rendered by this unique work. In the fifth volume, for example, one finds a valuable discussion of the subject of freemasonry, in its relations to Judaism; a full and scholarly exposition of the Jewish attitude toward "Gentiles;" an erudite historical sketch of the progress of the Jewish race in England; a similar *résumé* of Jewish progress in France; and a great number of articles dealing with strictly Hebraic topics. One might look in vain elsewhere for anything like so satisfactory a treatment, in the English language, of these and kindred themes. If the encyclopædia does nothing else, it is at least giving to the English-speaking world a presentation of the world's history from the point of view of modern Judaism.

Under the title "Social Progress," Dr. Josiah Strong has compiled a useful year-book (Baker & Taylor Company) covering the fields of economic, industrial, social, and religious statistics, and virtually supplementing the excellent "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," edited by W. D. P. Bliss. The present volume gives statistics for the year 1903, and it is promised that hereafter the book will be issued annually in March. Among the special topics treated are child labor, the housing problem, public ownership, the hours of work, wages, and tax reform. No other annual publication exhibits so clearly the progress of social-reform movements in this country. Dr. Strong's gift for the interpretation of statistics has been demonstrated in previous books and in many lectures and discourses, so that there is a wide welcome awaiting this new year-book of his, and doubtless it will in due time take its place as a fixed institution, valuable for reference purposes to many classes of people throughout the country.

In the "Municipal Year Book of the United Kingdom" for 1894 (London: Edward Lloyd, Limited), the work of each municipal corporation is summarized separately, while the statistical information is arranged in

a series of special sections, under such heads as "Water Supply," "Gas Supply," "Tramways," "Electricity Supply," "Housing of the Working Classes," "Markets," "Telephones," "Education," "Libraries," "Refuse and Sewage Disposal," etc. Thus, the book covers practically the whole field of British municipal enterprise. American students can find in this annual publication statistical data which would otherwise have to be sought in the official records of hundreds of municipalities, and which could not possibly be secured without a special journey to the British Isles.

NEW VOLUMES OF POEMS AND NEW EDITIONS.

A poem for every day in the year,—that is, either written on that day or commemorating an event which happened on that day,—a collection of such poems, under the general title "Every Day in the Year" (Dodd, Mead), has been made by James L. and Mary K. Ford. It is really a useful compilation for the curious student of history and the after-dinner speaker, both of whom may be glad to know, for example, that on December 14 George Washington died, in 1799, Prince Albert in 1861, and Professor Agassiz in 1873, and to have at command poems suitable to the occasion.

Some of the choicest sonnets of the ages have been collected and printed in dainty typographical form by S. B. Herrick, under the title "A Century of Sonnets" (H. R. Russell). A discriminating historical introduction prepares the reader for the first selection, which is Wordsworth's "Scorn Not the Sonnet."

A collection of Algonquin poems, translated metrically by Charles Godfrey Leland and John Dyneley Print, is published under the title "Kuloskop, the Master" (Funk & Wagnalls). "Kuloskop" seems to have been a sort of Indian Ulysses who had many interesting and exciting adventures. He is identified with the several semi-godlike personages of North American Indian mythology. The translators have rendered the poems from the original of the Micmac, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot Indians. The poems are chiefly legends relating to the demigod Kuloskop, who is lord of man and beast, and they embody Indian lore about animals, nature, the hunt, love, and witchcraft.

Two books of poems which, it must be confessed, demand attention more from the name of their author than from the quality of their contents are "A Tale of True Love and Other Poems" and "Flodden Field: A Tragedy" (Harpers), by Alfred Austin, poet-laureate of England. The first volume contains Mr. Austin's well-known verses "To Robert Louis Stevenson," "A Border Burn," and "The Passing of the Century." The laureate himself writes the preface to the collection, in which he pays some graceful compliments to the American people. "Flodden Field" is a three-act drama full of the romance and heroism of the battle of Flodden. It is the story of a beautiful woman fascinating and betraying one leader into the hands of another.

Prof. George F. Woodberry as a poet is not a very familiar figure to book-lovers, but the collection of his poems just issued (Macmillan) contains most of his best magazine work, some of which, as, for example, "Divine Awe" and "On a Portrait of Columbus," have the real poetic fire.

Paul Heyse's much talked of drama, "Mary of Magdala," has been translated from the German and freely adapted into English verse by William Winter (Macmillan). This five-act piece is an attempt to reproduce

the circumstances and atmosphere that existed before the establishment of Christianity, at a time when Jesus Christ (around whom, although he is not introduced, the action circulates) was viewed exclusively as a man, and had not yet, in the eyes of many, been invested with a sacred character.

A modest but comprehensive collection of poems by Southern poets, under the title "Poets of the South" (American Book Company), has been edited and annotated by Dr. F. V. N. Painter, of Roanoke College. Biographical sketches accompany the selections.

Although there are many irregularities and some unevenness in Ernest Crosby's verses, the collection "Swords and Plowshares" (Funk & Wagnalls) contains some passages which have almost the vigor of Whitman, and others quite the descriptive power of Edward Carpenter. Mr. Carpenter's Tolstoyan principles are very evident in this volume, which is full of the hatred of war and the love of nature.

There has been much discussion and criticism of Thomas Hardy's drama "The Dynasts" (Macmillan). This drama of the Napoleonic wars, in nineteen acts and one hundred and thirty scenes, is meant, so Mr. Hardy tells us, to be read, not to be played. It is a sort of epoch of "the great historic calamity, or clash of different peoples, artificially brought about some hundred years ago." Most of the critics have been very severe in their judgment. To the writer, the effort seems utterly unworthy of Mr. Hardy's great reputation.

The features of interest in the Cambridge Edition of Pope's poems (Houghton, Mifflin) are the careful biographical sketch, the notes, and the neat binding. The poems are arranged in chronological order, and the translations from Homer are included. This volume of "The Cambridge Edition of the Poets" is edited by Henry M. Boynton.

The life and poems of Freneau have at last been issued in satisfactory form. A two-volume edition, edited by Fred Louis Pattee, author of "A History of American Literature," has been issued by the Princeton University Library. Freneau's life and writings have been much misunderstood. Though Washington called him "that rascal Freneau," Jefferson and Madison pronounced him a man of genius, and Adams admitted him to have been the leading element in his own defeat. This edition is satisfactorily printed, and historical notes add to the scholarly value of the collection.

"The Poets of Transcendentalism" (Houghton) is the title of an anthology of the poems of Emerson, Lowell, Alcott, Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, Channing, Curtis, Higginson, Helen Hunt Jackson, Edward Rowland Sill, Julia Ward Howe, and others, edited by George Willis Cooke. This is a collection of the best verses produced during a most extraordinary period of American literature. It is really a record of the transcendental movement, that agitation of inquiry and revolt which was so distinctively American. An introduction and biographical notes add to the value of these poems.

Tennyson saw fit to suppress quite a number of his youthful poetical efforts because, as he said, they were "rubbish shot from my full finished cantos." The great laureate was subjected to very little hostile criticism during his life, and, while it is perhaps not kind to give to the world at this late day efforts which he himself considered unworthy, yet it is to be presumed that the judgment of history on the poet's work as a whole will be benefited by such a volume as "Tenny-

son's Suppressed Poems" (Harpers), edited and annotated by J. C. Thomson, editor of the bibliography of Charles Dickens. Most of these poems have been dug up from the anonymous columns of old newspapers. The editor believes that he is doing the poet a service by showing the development of his art from the comparatively feeble efforts of his youth.

Two volumes of poems by William Watson come from the press of John Lane. A handy little collection of "Selected Poems by William Watson" contains all of the poet's better-known verses, including "England My Mother," "The World in Armour," "Shelley's Centenary," and "The Unknown God." "For England—Poems Written During Estrangement," contains the verses written by Mr. Watson on the South African war. These originally appeared in the *London Review* and in newspapers; among them is the famous one "For England," which gives the title to the collection.

It is a pleasure to mention an attractive volume of poems by Miguel Bolaños Cacho, a Mexican poet of reputation. The volume, which is published by the library of the city of Oaxaca, in the State of Chihuahua, is well illustrated, and is printed rather surprisingly in six different-colored inks.

Just at this time, those who are interested in Oriental literature will be glad to know that the Tao Teh King, the philosophy of Láo Tsze, the Chinese sage (604-504 B.C.), has been translated and rendered into metrical English. Dr. I. W. Heysinger has made fairly satisfactory English verses out of the philosophy, and has entitled the volume "The Light of China" (Research Publishing Company).

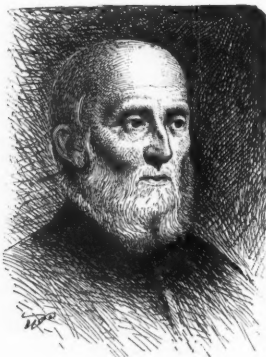
Mr. Bliss Carman's best later verse is collected in a volume entitled "From the Green Book of the Bards," which is the second volume of the "Pipes of Pan" series (L. C. Page). This collection deals with "out-of-doors, budding trees, calling birds, opening flowers, fragrant winds, and purple, rainy distances."

So little German dramatic poetry appears in English that Edith Wharton's translation of "The Joy of Living" (Scribners), by Hermann Sudermann, is worth knowing. "The Joy of Living" (*Es Lebe das Leben*) is a play in five acts dealing with political and social life in Berlin in "about 1899." Sudermann's dialogue is more concise than that of many other German dramatists, and so the translator has succeeded in making a more accurately vital rendering than is usually possible with the long, heavy German sentence.

ESSAYS AND MISCELLANY.

Charles Wagner, the author of "The Simple Life," of which President Roosevelt said it should be used as a tract throughout the country, has written another book, entitled "By the Fireside" (McClure, Phillips), which he aims to make a "gospel of love, sympathy, and kindness for brothers and sisters, husbands and wives, parents and children. The family life, he believes, has suffered "grave deterioration." But since the ties of blood are the things that endure, he thinks it is about time these "sacred and immortal impulses were emphasized."

We are doing everything in this rushing, rapid age of ours, even (paradoxical as it may seem) considering how we may live longer and more slowly. An interesting volume, entitled "The Art of Living Long," has just been issued (Milwaukee: William F. Butler), which is a new and rearranged English version of the treatise "The Temperate Life," by Louis Cornaro, the



LOUIS CORNARO.

by Johanna Volz's translation of "The Dawn of the Day" (Macmillan). What, for example, does the following mean? "Illness implies an untimely approach of old age, of ugliness, of pessimistic views, which fall under the same cognizances."

"The Bending of the Twig," by Walter Russell (Dodd, Mead), is a very handsomely illustrated study of childhood, the purport of which is given in the dedication as "not to tell 'grown-ups' how to mold the lives of the little ones, but how the little ones mold the lives of the 'grown-ups.'" The pictures and the text are both by the author.

Clara Morris wields an effective pen, and, with the background of her rich and varied experience, really makes an entertaining story-writer. The "Trouble Woman" (Funk & Wagnalls) is a pathetic tale, illustrating that the true way to find consolation for one's own troubles is to consider others', and to lend a helping hand.

Dr. Alexander Nicholas De Menil, of St. Louis, has compiled a history of "The Literature of the Louisiana Territory" (the St. Louis News Company). The volume consists of brief descriptive and biographical statements about authors who were born or lived in the States carved out of the Louisiana Purchase, with representative extracts from their works. Among the writers consid-

ered are Hamlin Garland, Lafcadio Hearn, Winston Churchill, "Bill Nye," Jessie Benton Fremont, Clara Erskine Waters, Kate Field, Ignatius Donnelly, George W. Cable, and others.

Those who have never been quite sure just what Friedrich Nietzsche meant by his philosophical writings will not have the atmosphere cleared for them



THE LATE FRIEDRICH W. NIETZSCHE.

ered are Hamlin Garland, Lafcadio Hearn, Winston Churchill, "Bill Nye," Jessie Benton Fremont, Clara Erskine Waters, Kate Field, Ignatius Donnelly, George W. Cable, and others.

William Ellery Channing's "Discourses on War" have been reprinted in a unique volume, with an introduction by Edwin D. Mead (Boston: Ginn & Co.). Channing, it will be recalled, was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Peace Society, the first influential organization of the kind in the world. He was an earnest worker for the cause of peace throughout his life.

"It is possible for a woman to retain the amorous affection of a man for many years,—if he only sees her for the two best hours out of each twenty-four." This bit of wisdom is from "The Damsel and the Sage" (Harpers), which is subheaded "A Woman's Whimsies," by Elinor Glyn, who has made a very clever collection of philosophical epigrams and saws.

A FEW NATURE BOOKS.

A beautifully illustrated volume on trees, entitled "Getting Acquainted with the Trees," by J. Horace McFarland, with pictures by the author, has been issued by the Outlook Company, consisting of a number of illustrated articles which have already appeared in the magazine. Mr. McFarland is an expert on tree photography, and joins to this a sincere love of nature. His purpose in this book, he says, is "to pass on some of the benefit that has come into my own life from this awakened interest in the trees provided by the Creator for the resting of tired brains and the healing of ruffled spirits."

"The American Horticultural Manual," Part II., "Systematic Pomology," containing descriptions of the leading varieties of the orchard fruits, grapes, small fruits, sub-tropical fruits, and the nuts of the United States and Canada, is the work of J. L. Budd, professor of horticulture in the Iowa State College, and is published by John Wiley. It is illustrated.

A new text-book on botany has just come from the pen of Dr. George James Pierce, associate professor of plant physiology in Leland Stanford University. In this book, "A Text-Book of Plant Physiology" (Holt), Dr. Pierce aims "to present the main facts of plant physiology and the saner hypotheses regarding them, striving to express safe views . . . and trying to avoid giving the impression that the science or any part of it has reached ultimate knowledge and final conclusions."

"Mr. Chupes and Miss Jenny" (Baker, Taylor), is the heart and home story of two robins. It originally appeared as a serial in *Our Animal Friends*, and its author, Effie Bigwell, dedicates it to the Audubon societies of the United States.

Another new bird book, by Clarence Hawkes, is "The Little Foresters" (Crowell), well illustrated and entertainingly written.

